The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,034.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
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Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship MAHNATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lazo, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Aug.	Leave Tuticorin	Sept.
,, Rutnagherry	30	,, Colombo	7
,, Vingorla	30	,, Galle	9
,, Carwar	31	,, Negapatam	11
,, Mangalore	Sept. 1	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore	2	,, Coconada	15
,, Tellicherry	2	,, Visagapatam	16
,, Calicut	3	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Cuppore	3	,, Gopalpore	17
,, Cochin	4	,, False Point	18
,, Aulepey	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	19

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Bi-pore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Sep.	Leave BUSSORAH	Sep.
,, Kurrachee	2	,, Fao	22
,, Guadur	7	,, Bushire	23
,, Muscat	9	,, Linga	26
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Muscat	29
,, Linga	13		Oct.
,, Bushire	15	,, Guadur	3
,, Fao	17	,, Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

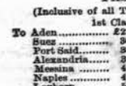
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (cash-shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cosens, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She sailed at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

Now Ready.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND BAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

LADIES' MONSOON BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED by the Overland Mail Steamer another assortment of elegant DESIGNS, Ladies' Kid Elastic Double Sole, Military Heel, Gaiter Walking Boots, expressly manufactured for the present Season. An early inspection is invited.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

G. NICOLL & Co.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale tomcourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 29th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350	

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

70 Logs of Tasmanian Sandalwood

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Abdoolcadur Budrooddeen.

301 Ash Oars of different sizes.

An invoice of fresh Oilmanstores by the well-known makers Crosse and Blackwell, just landed per Haddington, consisting of assorted Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Salad Oil, Mustard, Essence of Coffee, Syrups, Tart Fruits, Crystalized Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Mu-catels, Caraways, Potted Meats, Pies, Barley, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Herring a la Sardines, Black Leicester Mushroom, aaccaroni, Vermicelli, assorted Soups, Wine and Irish Bacons, Cheddar and Berkley Cheeses, &c., &c.

8 Cases Butter.

3 ditto Riddell's Prize Cheeses.

On account of whom it may concern, by order of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.

20 dozen Portwine, by A. Pohl Worthing.

20 ,, Sherry Wine, by ditto

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDY.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Consignees, Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons, to submit to Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following boxes of Brandy saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane, ex Hamoody.

N A & S—250 Boxes each 1 dozen J. Dennis Henry Monnie and Co.'s Brandy. One Star.

Purchasers will have to pay customs duty, and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

Bombay, 24th August 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best electro-plated rich Crockery and Glassware, Pictures, Figures, Table Ornaments, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from John Cleary, Esq., who, in consequence of the departure of Mr. Cleary for England, is breaking up his establishment, No. 46, Nepean Sea Road, at Cumballa Hill, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at or about 12 o'clock, noon, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., comprising best electro-plated set of Spoons and Forks, Cruet, Pickle and Liquor Frames, Ice Pitcher, Bottle-holder, Tumbler and Goblet, Dessert Knives and Forks, Salvers, handsome white, pink and gold Dessert and Tea Services, rich Glassware, Cutlery and Furniture, richly carved, well-seasoned Bedsteads, such as Bedding and Conversation Couches, Drawing-room, Pier, Side, Washing and Dressing Tables, a neat oval Dining Table in 3 pieces with twisted legs, Easy, Pembas, Drawing-room, folding with and without Arm Chairs, Clothes Presses, Dumb-waiters, Cellaret, Sideboard, Camp Cots, Screens, Chests of Drawers, Book and Hatstands, Ottoman Teapoys, Dressing Glasses, valuable Pictures in gilt and maple frames, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Figures and Flower Vases, Dispense and Bathroom Furniture, Copper Cooking Pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

Also Invoice of Crockery ware, consists of handsome Dinner, Breakfast, Dessert and Tea services, Fancy Teapots, handsome gilt Toilet Sets, Water Jugs, Teapot Stands, &c., &c.

Also Invoice of cut glass and Bohemian Glassware, consists of Liqueur, Wine, Claret, Champagne, Custard and Jelly Glasses, Wine and Water Goblets, Tumblers, Quarts, Pints and Claret Decanters, &c.

A working model of a table Steam Engine with boiler and spirit lamp.

At 1 P.M.

A double-seated Brougham.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Wilderness Mazagon.

On Thursday, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

TO BE LET, "The Wilderness" Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

2	First-rate English-built	Miniature Broughams, by James.
2	Ditto	ditto Dog-carts, by Windover.
1	Ditto	ditto Mail Phaeton, by Casterton, of Long Acre
1	Ditto	ditto Mail Phaeton, by Robert Ness.

And a few other new and second-hand Carriages.

Bombay, 24th August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co.,

SHIPPING, FORWARDING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

are prepared to execute all orders for OILMAN'S STORES, WINES, etc., etc.

Also RAILS, MACHINERY, and all kinds of CONTRACTOR'S TOOLS and MATERIALS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Rads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents' of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandize supplied on the most liberal terms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of ABKAREE and FERRY FARMS, and of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND, EARTH, and STONE from the foreshore of the Colaba Collectorate will be held before the Collector of Colaba, at Alibag, on the 12th September 1871, and following days.

J. G. JOHNSTON,
2nd Assistant Collector, for Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 21st August 1871.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the s.s. WALAMO, from London and Hull. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for an INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Johnston, s.s. Walamo.

Bombay, August, 1871.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co. (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S MILLS, at Parell, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of September 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Account made up to 30th June 1871.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney, Gungadas Runchordas,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Mandvee Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Coles Street, Bombay, 23rd August 1871.

N.B—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29TH AUGUST to 9TH SEPTEMBER 1871 (both days inclusive).

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of August, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the year ending 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Directors already made, and to appoint a Director in room of Mr. W. G. Hall, who retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The following Resolution will then be proposed as a Special Resolution according to the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and under the power to that effect conferred by section 12 of the same Act :—

That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional shares, to be called the "New Issue," of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 150 per share to the Shareholders of the Company, who shall be entitled to the said shares on making application for the same on or before the 30th day of September next, in the proportion of one such new share to every four shares standing in the name of the Shareholder ; applying for the same in the Register Books of the Company on the said 30th day of September next, and the said shares or so many of them as may be so applied for shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders on payment of the sum of Rs. 500 per share aforesaid. And that any and all the shares of the said "New Issue," which shall not be so applied for, and allotted in manner aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors in such manner and at such time as may appear to them best for the interests of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24TH day of AUGUST to the 1ST day of SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd August 1871.

CHOCOLAT MENIER,
WHITE, PINK, AND YELLOW,
Received Overland.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 90.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bells. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 18, 20, or 22 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
Agents for
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Ram-art Row, on or before the 15th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1871.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 209 per SHARE will be PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY next, the 24th August, 1871, to all Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th August 1871.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1871.

To declare a Dividend.

To determine and resolve under the power to that effect reserved and given to the "Company in General Meeting" by Clause Six of the Articles of Association of the Company, that "Subsequent General Meetings" of the Company be held once a year only, and in the month of August in each year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 14th to 24th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th August 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES KAY is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1871.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 26, Middle Road, Entally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULFHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, GOODS TRAFFIC will be received at Bombay and other Stations for Ahmedabad and all Stations.

Parcels weighing not more than three Bengal Maunds are now being carried by Passenger Trains at the Parcels Rate.

Passengers are conveyed between Bombay and Ahmedabad in ONE DAY.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

22nd August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1865, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT and FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, NOTICE is hereby given, that MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at half-past ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, has been appointed to make a CALL on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such Call shall be for Rs. 40 per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and hour and at such place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 14th day of August 1871.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business, viz. :—

1. Letter from the Accountant General, No. G-1482 of 14th July 1871, on the subject of the introduction of a system of Government Audit of the Accounts of the Bombay Municipality.
2. Letter from Government, No. 1145 of 1871, Financial Department, dated 31st July last, on the subject of the Government contribution towards the Police.
3. Letter from Government, No. 2101 of 1871, General Department, dated 31st July last, with reference to proposed alterations in the constitution of the Municipality.
4. Letter from Captain W. A. Baker, dated the 14th August 1871, giving notice of his intention to move—"That this Bench is thoroughly satisfied with the explanation of the Municipal Commissioner, and does now confirm his action in the matter of the Lease of the Municipal Office Building."

After the above business is disposed of, F. Mathew, Esq., will move "that the Justices for the City of Bombay approve of and accept new direc road from Colaba to the Fort as shown by plan submitted in lieu of a Bridge over the Railway by the old narrow road where the Railway will cross to the Terminus sanctioned by Government on the Gun Carriage premises."

J. A. Forbes, Esq., "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to explain why the Annual Report and Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the year ending 31st December 1870 have not yet been submitted to the Bench ; although clause 270 of the Municipal Act provides that such Report and Statement shall be printed and published before the 31st of March of each year, with permission to move any substantive motion that may arise out of the Commissioner's explanation."

J. H. E. Hart, Esq., "will bring to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner, the state of certain roads in Bombay, and to propose to the Bench of Justices, that means, if required, be placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner, to enable him to enter on timely and necessary repairs to these roads."

And G. F. Rimington will move, "that as power has been reserved to the Bench of Justices to purchase the premises now occupied by the Municipality, it is desirable that the Bench now avail of that right, and that notice be given to the lessor under the terms of the Lease of the 24th April 1871, for the purpose of acquiring the said premises by purchase in the manner contemplated by the said Deed, and that Government be respectfully requested to introduce into the amending Act, now in preparation, such clauses as may be necessary to enable the Bench legally to make and conclude such purchase, and to raise the funds required for the purchase money of the premises, by a further taxation of Rebenturbes charged either upon the property so to be acquired, or upon the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act."

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay Town Hall, 16th August 1871.

MESSRS. HEPT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 620. Spinning shares steady. Government Paper declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value paesh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	6 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625 x-d.
15,000	500	10s	6 p.ct.	Ditto 2nd Issue	178¾ x-d
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
11,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	380 nl.
40,000	100	all	Nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	100
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.6	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£10	169.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.7	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	193.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	915
250	3,500	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
100	1,000	1	250do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,340
200	500	all	66¼do.	Do. New	587
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
250	4,000	all	200 p.a.	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	9,500	all	10p.c	Fort Press Co.	9,550
500	2,000	1,900	30 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press	975
100	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,750
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.c	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,050
2,000	400	350	35 p.c	Mofussilite Press & G. Co.	620
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,650
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	320

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,665
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,035
1800	150	150	...	Broach Mills	295
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,950
750	1,000	375	75 p.c	Eastern Co.	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,100
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spining	1,060
800	2,500	all	125	Oriental	2,810
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,850

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,565 x-d
8,000	150	all	10	Worse Land & Pier Co. Ld	150
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	980
4 000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	405

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 ps.	Mechanics Wkg's Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	85

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th August 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

53th Foot—Lieutenant George Wilding Wood to be Captain, without purchase, vice Turner, deceased. Dated 2nd August 1871.

Ensign William Capel to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wood, promoted. Dated 2nd August 1871.

Lieutenant W. H. T. Snace to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Wood, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 2nd August 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant Osmond James Forjett, 1st battalion 11th Regiment, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 7th August 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. G. Bacon, Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred to Cawnpore, for general duty, and will join that station on the expiration of his present leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. D. Broughton, Bengal Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred from Fort William to Jubbulpore, for duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified :—

12th Foot—Lieutenant Colonel J. M'Kay, 2nd Battalion.
Major C. J. C Sillery, 1st Battalion.
Captain H. J. MacDonnell, 1st Battalion.

Captain MacDonnell is directed to proceed to England and join his battalion, reporting his arrival, in writing, to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Jhelum Division Order, dated the 20th July, directing the following officers to do duty at the Murree Convalescent Depot, in the room of Ensigns H. G. H. Stokes, 38th Foot, and F. A. Beauclerk, 60th Foot :

Lieutenant M. S. Crofton, 38th Foot.
Ensign G. Asteil, 60th Foot.

Presidency District Order, dated the 19th July, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Reid, M.D., in temporary medical charge 13th Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Fort William, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Meean Meer Station Order, dated the 19th July, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel W. H. Delamain, Royal Artillery.

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 18th July, making the following temporary medical arrangements :—

Assistant-Surgeon R. Deacon, Civil Surgeon, Sylhet, to assume medical charge of the detachment 44th Native Infantry, and the outposts of Chargola and Alinugger, with effect from the 26th April last.

Mr. A. Imthurn, Civil Surgeon, Tezpore, to assume medical charge of the detachment 43rd Native Infantry, with effect from the 9th June last.

Mr. Apothecary J. Hughes, Civil Medical Officer, Nowgong, to take medical charge of the detachment 43rd Native Infantry, at that station, with effect from the 17th January last.

5th Lancers—Regimental Order, dated the 10th July, appointing Lieutenant C. W. B. Bell to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from the 10th idem, vice Lieutenant J. Dennis.

1st Battalion 14th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 18th July, appointing Ensign J. Reid to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, as a temporary measure, relieving Captain R. S. S. Lennon.

19th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 21st July, appointing Ensign H. A. Sawyer, 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 11th idem, vice Lieutenant W. Hill, nominated to another appointment.

21st Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 11th April last, making the following temporary arrangements, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Thelwall, C.B., proceeded on furlough :—

Captain J. G. T. Carruthers, Adjutant and officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieutenant G. H. C. Dyce, Quartermaster and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant W. Harris, 1st Wing Subaltern, officiating Quartermaster and officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Ensign H. H. Swetenham, 2nd Wing Subaltern, and officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 17th May last, appointing Captain J. M. Stewart, attached, rejoined from the Thamason College, Roorkee, to officiate as Commandant.

24th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 21st July, attaching to the regiment Captain J. M. Trotter, late 1st Wing Subaltern.

29th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 29th July, making the following arrangements, with effect from the 30th June, consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Major R. D. Campbell, Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Command ; and return from privilege leave of Captain C. R. Cock :—

Captain C. R. Cock, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Lieutenant W. G. C. Halkett, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

31st Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 25th July, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 11th idem, vice Major H. L. C. Bernard, Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on leave :—

Captain F. Tweddell, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties at 1st Wing Subaltern.

Captain E. W. Smyth, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

42nd Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 9th July, appointing Captain F. H. Hood, officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Major R. A. Nowell, proceeded on sick leave.

Addendum.—To G. O. C. C. dated the 9th September 1870, p. 435, appointing Captain W. L. Bax, 1st Squadron Subaltern 11th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer ; add—in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which Captain H. M. Buller proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant J. M. Alves, F Battery, 20th Brigade, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieutenant E. Walsh, No. 3 Battery, 24th Brigade, to Murree, from the 30th June to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion —Captain R. Biscoe, from the 28th September to the 13th October, to remain in Cashmere, in extension, on private affairs.

37th Foot—Captain J. F. Reyne, to Dalhousie, from the 13th August to the 13th September, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

38th Foot—Ensign H. G. H. Stokes, to Murree, from the 25th July to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

41st Foot—Lieutenant B. N. Anley, Adjutant, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, 3rd Battalion—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tedlie, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot—Lieutenant T. J. FitzSimon, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot—Major W. G. Graves, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

78th Foot—Ensign D. D. C. M'C. M'Donald, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot—Ensign W. H. Smith, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Captain M. T. Carmichael, to Mussoorie, from the 24th July to date of retirement from the service. [This cancels the unexpired portion of sick leave granted by G. O. C. C. 5th May last, p. 212, from the 22nd July 1871.]

Ensign R. P. Gallwey, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

98th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. C. Bray, to Mussoorie, from the 25th July to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

109th Foot—Captain E. S. Beville, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Major R. A. Nowell, 2nd in Command 42nd Native Infantry, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board under the rules of 1868.

Captain R. T. Hare, attached to the 14th Native Infantry, to Dalhousie, from the 16th June to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND AUGUST.

London,,	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolams & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Walamo (s)	Johnston	London, July 17.
	Tenzer	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 26.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
19	Parsee	Ferguson	London, May 16.
	Jason	McIntyre	—, June 3.
20	Nimrod	Bullock	Mauritius, July 2.
	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Bombay, August 1.
	Arundel	Cocker	Mauritius, July 9.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
19	Scotia (s)	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Medea, 24 cases glassware, M Canjee.

Callirrhoe, 42 cases preserved provisions, H Pestonjee Sons ; 94 casks beer, Aiken Riebe & Co ; 9 casks pale ale, Payne & Co ; 15 casks blacking, N and B Wadia & Co.

From Jeddah, per wrecked s s Bradalbane.

Hamoody, 12 barrels beer, 45 cases brandy, C Manockjee Sons ; 64 cases brandy, H Rustomjee ; 3 casks beer, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 100 bales cotton, B Buggajee ; 40 bales cotton, P Vizbhoocandass ; 140 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee ; 67 bales cotton, L Purbhooda s ; 74 bales cotton, S Bhoodurmul.

Canute, 100 bales cotton, B Bhuggajee ; 1,000 bales cotton, J Goculdass ; 200 bales cotton, J Kisunram ; 103 bales cotton, M Vizbhoocan.

Columbian (s), 44 bales wool, S Mooljee ; 80bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 28 bales wool, C Nurse : 101 bales cotton, V Tokersee.

Arabia (s), 25 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co ; 100 bales wool, M Khetsee ; 80 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 150 bales hides, C Ebram.

Golconda (s), 521 bags linseed, P Hurjeewandass & Co ; 1,200 bags linseed, C S Nadershaw ; 5 bales weed and 5 bales senna, W Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 6 cases tea, C Nujumdin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Golconda (s), 45 bags coffee, W Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda (s), 569 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott, & Co ; 175 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co ; 379 bales cotton, N Kessonjee & Co ; 133 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 78 bales cotton, J Feerbhoy ; 190 bales cotton, C Ebram.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—August 14th, at Dalhousie, Calcutta, the wife of A. C. Marshall, Assistant Superintendent of Chunnes, of a son.

OMMANNEY—August 12th, at Doongagullee, Huzara, the wife of Captain E. J. Ommanney, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, and Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Peshawur, of a son.

RENNY—August 14th, at Ramnaghur, Magoorah, the wife of H. G. Renny, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BABER—EMLY—August 16th, at Coonoor, by Rev. R. P. Little, B.A., Lieutenant T. Harris Baber, H. M.'s 29th Madras Native Infantry, to Mary, widow of Captain Emly, Paymaster H. M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers.

RYAN—BELL—At St. Andrews' Kirk, Allahabad, by the Rev. James Williamson, M.A., Henry Edmund Ryan, to Maria Elizabeth, relict of the late H. C. Bell, Esq., of Monghyr.

DEATH.

SHUTTLEWORTH—August 14th, at Taragurh, Ameer, Rajpootana, Charles D'Oyly Bicknor, only son of Captain Charles Shuttleworth, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, aged eleven months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1871.

It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that "Sarvajanick" is *not* derived from "Sarva," all, and "Janauvu," to know, and that therefore a "Sarvajanick Sabha" is *not* an Association which knows everything. As a practical illustration of this fact it will not be amiss to call attention to a letter which emanated the other day from the "Poona Sarvajanick Sabha," a copy of which was printed in our columns. It is only a few days ago that we called attention to a petition from the Ahmedabad Association, in which there was a total ignorance of facts and inconsistency of argument ; but for downright ignorance, put forward with calm impertinence, commend us to the communication from the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha, to the address of the Police Commissioner, S.D., and dated 1st August 1871. We confess to varied feelings of surprise, increasing the more we read the letter in question. The first words which caught our eyes were, "I am therefore directed to request that you will take such steps as you may deem proper to rectify the error." First feeling, who is the officer getting such a wigging from Government ? We looked at the heading, and read "Police Commissioner, S.D." ; we looked at the bottom, and read "Gunnesh Wassoodeo, Secretary." Second feeling, increased surprise ! Who is the new Secretary ? Venayek we know, Narayen we know ; but who are ye ? Then we began at the very beginning, and read carefully through the letter, and realised the fact that, the wiggee being the Police Commissioner, the wigger was no less than the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha. Third feeling, intense surprise ! As to the letter itself, the subject-matter is as ridiculous as the style. The error which the Police Commissioner is directed to rectify is that the appointment of certain five gentlemen as non-official members of the Poona Municipality is illegal. The Association does not object to the five gentlemen individually or collectively. It is to be presumed that it does not object to the principle of having the Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon, the Railway Magistrate, and the such like on the Municipal Commission ; but it considers their appointment illegal, because they do not actually reside within the city walls of Poona. Now, even allowing, for the sake of argument, the illegality, the natural question arises, *Cui bono ?* What profit is gained by directing attention to the matter at all ? It matters neither one way nor the other to the Poona Municipality or to the Poona public. The only result that might occur is that some judicial functionary with an extra judicial mind might, on hearing a case in which the Poona Municipality was a party, follow the suggestion which has been thrown out, and decide against the Municipality on the ground of these alleged illegal appointments. But we confidently trust that no such officer is to be found. Section 6 of Act XXVI. of 1850 directs that, whenever the Act shall come into force in any town or suburb, the Governor in Council shall appoint the magistrate and such number of the inhabitants thereof as to him shall appear necessary, to be Commissioners for putting the Act in force. Because the Superintendent of Police does not reside within the city walls—where alone the Act is in force—is he therefore any the less an inhabitant of Poona ? In reading an Act one must look to the intention of the Legislature. In framing Act XXVI. of 1850, did the Legislature intend that no European should serve on the Municipal Commissions ? The answer is evident, and yet how seldom it is that Europeans live within the walls or limits of a town where the Act is in force.

The Poona Sarvajanick Sabha should take care, when it goes in for such hairsplitting arguments, that it does not, as the saying is, cut itself with its own sharpness. We have another argument to cap that used by the Association. It will be admitted that the appointments, which are complained of as illegal, were not made when the Act first came into force in Poona. This being so, the appointments must have been made under the portion of section 6, which directs that the said Governor in Council may remove any of the Commissioners and appoint others, and may fill up vacancies occurring among the Commissioners *in such manner as may seem to him fit*. There is no direction that these further appointments must be from among the inhabitants of Poona. The matter is left to discretion. So according to this argument the appointments are *not* illegal.

It may, perhaps, be thought by some that the matter is one not worth discussing at all, and by others that we have used a flippancy ill-befitting the dignity of the subject. Our real object is not so much to call attention to the mistakes made by the Ahmedabad and Poona Associations in these particular cases, but to consider the question of Associations generally. If, as Mr. J. C. Geddes says, there is no blessing on the land, and the battle of life is harder for the natives than of yore, surely it is the duty of every one desiring the welfare of India to consider whether the means used to alleviate this sad state of things are calculated to attain their object. Now we venture to think that Associations and Sarvajanick Sabhas are a grand mistake. Their origin may be easily traced. One of the great disadvantages, which those entrusted with the government of India have suffered from, was the total inability of our countrymen at home to comprehend anything with regard to India. And not only was there that inability, but there seemed a dogged determination that that inability should never be removed. Everything Indian was tabooed, and no one seemed to take the slightest interest in anything connected with our great Eastern Empire. To mention the subject in Parliament was to clear the House. This state of things led to the establishment of the East India Association, the object of which was to force Indian affairs on public attention, and it is succeeding in its object. There is no doubt that, both in Parliament and outside also, India of late has received much more consideration than she did before, and one great reason of this is the way in which the Association has kept the subject before the public, and in which men of talent, enrolled among its members, have openly discussed questions of interest relating to this country. But surely in India we do not need an Association to do this. We do not require to establish a company to carry coals to Newcastle. What is the object and aim of the Bombay, of the Ahmedabad, of the Poona Associations ? We confess we can see but one object, and that is to worry Government. This is perhaps a strong expression, but it carries with it a great deal of truth. Ignorant and didactic petitions to Viceroys, or directions to Police Commissioners, can only annoy, and can never result in good. They are unnecessary, for there is a large and influential native Press, in which all such questions can be discussed. When we have a well-paid Government "Reporter," whose duty it is to bring forward all the opinions advanced by the native newspapers ; when it is a fact that Government takes a scrupulous notice of this report, and is continually calling upon its officers to state their views on the opinions thus advanced, surely it is a mistake to create another agency whose object is unnecessary, and whose *modus operandi* is objectionable. And this view admits of another argument in its favour. A subject started in a newspaper is—to use a common expression—ventilated : one view is taken up by one portion of the Press, another by another. But a mere petition or letter from an Association, though sent to the press for publication, is different from articles in different newspapers, treating the subject in different lights. It may be urged that we are, by the very words we are writing, carrying out just what native Associations desire. They set the stone rolling by their petitions or letters, and we are now helping with our little push. But we demur most decidedly to that line of argument. Take the case of the Ahmedabad Association. What newspaper, European or vernacular, has noticed the subject of the petition ; and, indeed, what need was there for noticing it, except to expose the ignorance and uselessness of the Association ? And so with the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha. The subject is one which scarcely admits of serious discussion, but it served as an illustration from which we could take up our parable against Associations in general. The fact is that any subject worth discussing at all needs not the "fulcrum" of an Association to set the argument in motion. By all means let there be Associations, but let them have special objects. For instance, just as there were in England Associations to agitate the repeal of the Corn Laws, so out here let there be Associations to agitate Widow Remarriage. Let them "work" the Press, and never omit an opportunity of forcing the subject on the attention of the countrymen ; but let us remember that Secretaries and Police Commissioners have real work to get through without the leisure to attend to ignorant letters or petitions, however "Sarvajanick" may be the Associations from which they emanate.

THE Hon. A. Eden has left Rangoon on a visit to Thayetmyo.

THE total out-turn of this season's indigo in Lower Bengal, we read, will probably be equal to that of 1870, or about 25,000 maunds. In the North-Western Provinces it is feared the yield will be below that of last season.

WE yesterday stated that the Punjab mails did not arrive in time last week to be despatched by the Khedive ; but we now learn that we were in error. The mail in question did arrive in time to be forwarded by the Khedive.

ON the recommendation of the Director-General of the Post Office in India, the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned a revised scale of salary for the Inspecting Postmasters in Bengal, N. W. Provinces and the Central Provinces.

WE are glad to notice that a public meeting will be held at the Poona Gymkhana at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of preventing if possible the wholesale destruction of game (more especially partridges and quail), during the breeding season.

WE learn from a Calcutta contemporary that the Calcutta barristers intend holding a meeting for the purpose of sending in a protest to Government against the new Evidence Act. Mr. Justice Phear has written a very able minute upon the Act, and others are likely to follow from the Barrister Judges.

THE case for damages against the Rev. Mr. Trew came on before the Recorder of Rangoon on the 10th instant, when the mother of the child having admitted that the expenses of the action had been raised by a public subscription, the Recorder at once dismissed it with costs, as coming under the law of champerty and maintenance.

THE native merchants of Mandalay, we read, now say that the Bbamo trade will never expand, unless a European mercantile agent is stationed at Bhamo to show that the European merchants mean business. The Burmese officials who are hostile to us are not slow to ascribe the absence of the English mercantile element as a proof to the Shans, Kachins, and Chinese that we do not really care about the trade with Western China.

THE Government of Bombay having referred to the Supreme Government the claim of an officer to receive travelling expenses on the occasion of his proceeding by rail from Kirkee to Bombay, to take up the command of a brigade, it has been ruled that as the officer aforesaid was proceeding to take up a position having higher emoluments attached to it, he is not entitled to travelling expenses ; but that should he be transferred temporarily or otherwise (unless again to one of higher emoluments), he will receive a free passage.

ACCORDING to the Circular that has been published in Calcutta by the local Persian Famine Relief Fund Committee, the total population of Persia appears to be about 4,500,000. That of some of the principal towns may be thus stated —Teheran has a population estimated at 50,000, of whom 500 are Armenians, principally poor, 2,500 Jews, also poor, and 47,000 Mahomedans ; Ispahan, 80,000, viz., 7,500 Armenians, including Julpha, and the remainder chiefly Mahomedans ; Shiraz, 50,000, mostly Mahomedans, with a few Jews and Armenians. The country has very little external commerce, and, as regards its central and southern portions at least, imports no food, being entirely dependent upon its own internal resources for the sustenance of its population. Under these circumstances, a succession of bad harvests led to famine, which for some months past has prevailed to a degree to which even the worst famines in India afford no parallel.

JUDGING from the following, which we take from the Lahore paper, the Punjab and Delhi Railway must be in a sad condition :—"It is to be hoped that the Government will take the renewal of the Punjab and Delhi Railway boldly in hand, and that whatever by competent authority may be considered necessary to be done may be done effectually and liberally. The line should either be put into a condition of permanent stability regardless of expense and reckless of damaged reputations, or be left to a natural death. It is bootless now wasting time and temper in recrimination, and fruitless to squander good rupees on patchwork, nor are there any Engineer officers now in this province to whom we should be content to implicitly defer to, either as to what is necessary to be done to remedy radical faults, or as to what money will have to be spent to that end. We should not be surprised were the entire line doomed to undergo a process very like reconstruction. Bridges appear to have been wrongly located, wrongly constructed, and then left unprotected. A heap of sand, some hundreds of miles long, has been piled up with no consistency for consolidation and no adequate relief in waterway, and if the railway were only left to itself for one or two seasons more like the present, we should find it disintegrate itself into its original parts of stone, iron and wood, which an Engineer might perhaps be able to use again in the construction of a more judicially devised road."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FINANCE.

LONDON, 22ND AUGUST.

It is announced in to-day's *Times* that M. Thiers has arranged with Finance Companies that they shall advance ten million pounds sterling in drafts on London in order to pay Prussia.

The French Railways have arranged to pay to Government eight million francs for the right of raising their fares.

LONDON, 22ND AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

The Manchester Market has been very steady, but prices unchanged.

Arrived from Bombay, Oberon, Rialto, Bonnie Dundee, and Royal Visitor.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 23rd Aug, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 78, barometer 29·95, rainfall 6 cents.

CANNANORE, 23rd Aug, 10 AM—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·020.

VINGORLA, 23rd Aug, 12 NOON.—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 83.

TUTICORIN, 23rd August, 10 AM—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·845.

MANGALORE, 23rd Aug, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 83.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd Aug., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 23rd Aug., 12-35 PM. From America, via Russia, 22nd Aug., 9-0 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fera ; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—23RD AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd August, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 12 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd August, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 59 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd August, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 5 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd August, 6-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 16 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 PM of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of the 23rd August is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 29	0 5
,, Calcutta	6 47	0 26
,, Madras	0 50	0 12
,, Galle	23 46	20 44

MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN A WOOD, Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN F. KARSLAKE, 83rd Foot, officiating Brigade Major, Deesa, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Captain Hall, 49th Foot, who vacates on promotion.

THE furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, granted to Colonel J. S. Gell, Quartermaster General of the Army, in G. G. O. No. 278 of the 15th April last, has been extended to the 31st December next.

MAJOR H. VAUGHAN, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 17th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in November next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

BOMBAY.

THE POONA FOX HOUNDS will meet on Friday morning at 5-15, at the railway crossing at Ghorepoorie.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a new-born male child was found by the police on Tuesday on an embankment close to the Carnac Bridge.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at Khurar, concerning the death of Rumee, woman. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman had died from tetanus, consequent on injury to her left foot, the result of her having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart.

HIGH COURT DECREE.—With reference to a shor cause, the Land Mortgage Bank of India v. Jugonnath Sadashew, mentioned in yesterday's issue as having been heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, we are requested to state that the suit was dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code, neither party appearing.

COTTON EXPORTS.—From a statement submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Customs, we see that during the month of July 41,163,192 lbs., or 52,504½ candies of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,601,460, were shipped from the port of Bombay to several foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports.

ACTION FOR A CALL.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East sued Jamsetjee Byramjee Memine to recover Rs. 529, the balance for a call on five shares of the said bank. It was intimated to the Court that the case had been settled amicably out of Court.

ILLEGAL SALE OF INTOXICATING SUBSTANCES.—Shaik Hossen Chaud was yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court with keeping a house or place for the sale or consumption of intoxicating substances without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined by Mr. Nana Morojee five rupees, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Abdool Cadur, a notorious gambler, was charged before Mr. Showell on Tuesday, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Bailey, with driving his buggy at Tardeo in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. The charge was clearly established against the defendant, who was fined Rs. 25.

WHISKERS *v.* NON-WHISKERS.—A match of Cricket between "Whiskers *v.* Non-Whiskers," will be played at the Poona Gymkhana to-day.

Whiskers.		*Non-Whiskers.*	
Black	Mathew	Adams	Gordon
Bell	Pritchard	Anderson	Stokes
Capel	Trotter	Coddington	Walmsley
Butler	Thornhill	Edwards	Wilkins
Greig	Wake.	Ford	Williams.
Malcolmson		Hardtman	

FALL OF A BUILDING.—On Tuesday evening last, a portion of a new building in course of erection, nearly completed, and situated at Tardeo, gave way, killing one and injuring seven of the men who were working at the building at the time. Two of the men were seriously hurt, while the others received only slight injuries. They were all conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday on the body of the deceased, by name Babajee Palanda. A few witnesses were examined, and the inquest was adjourned till to-day.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Josiah Pegtall, an European vagrant, was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Nowrojee Pestonjee. It appears that on Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, as the complainant was walking along the Dhobie Talao road,

THE POWERS OF THE INCOME TAX COLLECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it possible that Englishmen in this Presidency and in Bombay can be so supine and regardless of their liberties as British subjects as to allow this last atrocious act of the Government placing the Income Tax Collector above the law to pass unnoticed? You, Sir, have done your duty in commenting so strongly and justly in a late leading article upon the act in question, and I should have thought that the public papers would have been teeming with letters supporting you in your views and denouncing the act as one that affects the liberty of the subject too much to be tolerated for a moment. But no, they appear to be willing to "grin and bear it." For my part, I submit that, so long as there exists in our midst one man invested with such terrible power, it is a disgrace to us as a community to suffer it. It is not in my province nor have I any time to write upon these matters, abler pens than mine ought to take the matter up, and it is to be hoped they will, and that then the ball will be kept rolling.—Yours, &c.

22nd Aug. TOM BOWLINE.

HIGH COURT.—24TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR FURTHER HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

656-69—S. J. Judge—Hajee Sulemon and others v Hajee Moosa and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Part heard.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE AWARD.

Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—William Harbord and others v Doongersey Gopejee—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

849-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Doongersey Gopejee v William Harbord and others—Part heard.

414-67—C Tyabjee—Radna, wife of Sasoo B v Elcaroo Jushua Obada—Thacker and Chalk—Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1147-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vithuldass Nurrotumdass v Kisondas Kesowdas—Leathes and Crawford.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

401-65—C Tyabjee—Hallaboy Muckoochund v Broejvullubdas Jugjeevandas—Dallas & Co.

802-70—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Shewram Purshotum v Girdhary Dayaram—In person (part heard).

526-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—J Fleming and others v Javer Gooculdas—C Tyabjee.

824-70—Jefferson and Payne—Joseph Jefferson and others v Vinayeckrao Balkrustna—In person.

838-70—Dallas and Lynch—A W Lyon and others v Nuthoo Soondarjee—No appearance.

896-70—Janardhan Gopall—Pachia Bhowan and another v Gomtibai, widow—No appearance.

848-70—Khunderao Morojee—Bugoonath Soonderjee and another v Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool—Manisty and Fletcher.

852-70—Jeejeebhoy and Payne—Joseph Jefferson and others v Viabhookhondas Hurrybhoy—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

858-70—Leathes and Crawford—Hassum Rahim v The B B & C I Railway Company—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

860-70—Jefferson and Payne—Byramjee Rustomjee v Hormusjee Rustomjee—R J Abraham.

862-70—Jefferson and Payne—Sowjee Pacharia v Nensey Damjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

864-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Sam Mendel v Francis Martin & others—Leathes and Crawford.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE BARQUE TEAZER, 363 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Jedda and Hoodooda, with a cargo of 2,278 cantars of salt, 639 packages coffee, 420 packages gum, 37 packages almonds, 40 packages akulkara, 165 packages specie, 1,942 packages from wreck of the s. s. Broadalbane, and twenty-seven pilgrims.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON, SONS, AND CO.'S splendid new steamer Walamo arrived in harbour late on Tuesday evening, after a quick run of 13 days from Suez. Captain Johnson reports having been delayed several days in the Suez Canal, but that very fine and pleasant weather was experienced since leaving that port. The following is the list of passengers:—

Rev. Mr. S. B. Fairbank, wife and three children, Mr. Nunn, Miss Nunn, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Nixon, Mr. D. Ager, wife and three children, Mr. C. Hardy, Mrs. E. Payes and ayah, Mrs. Armstrong and ayah, Mr. J. Burbridge, Mrs. Clark and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Morris, Mr. Waight and daughter, Mr. C. Veeranaha, Mrs. Baird, Mr. Hormusjee Postonjee, and Mr. Hazen (who died at Malta).

The following is a copy of a testimonial which the passengers brought out by the Walamo have addressed to Captain Johnson:—

"Having, in the good Providence of God, happily arrived at the end of this very pleasant voyage, we, the undersigned passengers in the s. s. Walamo, Captain E. J. Johnson, from London to Bombay, cannot refrain from expressing our thanks to the captain and other officers for the assiduous and successful efforts they have uniformly made for our comfort, and for the watchfulness and skill with which they have navigated the vessel. Our best wishes will follow them on their return voyage and hereafter.

"Signed by S. B. Fairbank, M. B. Fairbank, D. Ager, E. M. Ager, A. Nunn, E. D. Nunn, R. R. Hopper, Charles Hardy, and G. Nixon.

"Bombay, 23rd August 1871."

INDIAN ITEMS.

BERHAMPORE COLLEGE.—It has, we see, been determined to reduce the establishment of the Berhampore College to the classes necessary for the First Arts examination, in lieu of entirely abolishing the College. This measure will involve the reduction of two professors, and the salaries saved are to be utilised in providing the means of instruction in surveying and engineering.—*Englishman.*

THE GREAT UNEMPLOYED.—We learn that the names of about 600 candidates have been registered as applicants for the appointments requisite in taking the Census, among whom figure B.A., F.A's, Matriculated Students, and other of all classes, and that it is the intention of the Municipality to erect tents on the Esplanade for examining them, with a view of making a selection.—*Madras Mail.*

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE PILLAR.—We hear that the Calcutta General Post Office is again in trouble. Whether it be that the late continued rain have washed the cement out of the cracks, or that the workmanship is inherently defective, certain it is that it has been found necessary to pull down one of the massive pillars that support the structure, with a view to rebuilding it. We say pull down, always provided of course that in the meantime the pillar does not fall down in spite of the "squirt" and the other ingenious aids that are at the command of the P. W. D. when awkward revelations come to light.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE BANGALORE AFFRAY.—The further hearing of the Bangalore affray case is to take place to-day at Bangalore, in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court. We learn that the summons which was issued for the attendance of Miss Annie Vanlingen has not been served on her as yet.—*Madras Times*, August 21.

VICE-CONSUL FOR FRANCE AT MADRAS.—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, in a Despatch, dated 15th June last, conveyed to the local Government the confirmation, by Her Majesty's Government, of the recognition by this Government of Mr. Henri Martine as Vice-Consul for France at Madras.—*Ibid.*

M. BLUM, the Acting Chief de Service at Karikal, has lately received a step of promotion in the Commissariat de la Marine, and is, it is said, likely to be confirmed in his present appointment on the final retirement of M. Bailly from active life. M. Blum deserves it "double event;" for he has—like Othello—"done the state some service," and it is gratifying to see that "they know it."—*Ibid.*

MADRAS HIGH COURT.—It seems strange that the High Court should have its vacation at this time of the year when all the courts in the Mofussil are sitting. It must be very inconvenient to keep back appeals for two months, and then send the whole in at once. If all the Courts closed at the same time, business would go on much smoother, and the arrears of appeals would not accumulate so much as they do now—*Ibid.*

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR IN THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—At the Town Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. Campbell, Thomas Lea, an inmate of the Government Work House, was charged by the Governor of the institution, with having absented without leave from the work-house, and returning late at night in a state of intoxication; and, while in that state, causing a disturbance by challenging the other inmates to fight. His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

REWARD FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.—On the night of the 21st of last month, a gang robbery was committed in the village of Teekumputty, in the Salem taluq. The dacoits were twelve or fifteen in number, and, while some of them entered the house of one Runga Pillay, the others remained in the street, throwing stones in all directions to prevent the villagers from coming to the rescue. Runga Pillay's cries for assistance were heard by his neighbours, who were, however, afraid to come out of their houses. While things were in this state, and the dacoits seemed likely to complete their work unopposed, one Chenroya Moopen, a sonar by caste, came boldly to the front and fired his matchlock at one of the robbers killing him on the spot; and, it is believed, slightly wounding one of his comrades. The gang immediately made off, after vainly attempting to carry the corpse with them. The Superintendent of Police, Salem, in reporting this case to Government, said that the gallant conduct of Chenroya Moopen was deserving of encouragement, and recommended that he should be given a reward of not less than one hundred rupees. The Government have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 100 being given to Chenroya Moopen, as proposed by the Superintendent of Police, Salem, and recommended by the Magistrate.—*Ibid.*

THE PEARL FISHERIES AT PAUMBEN.—The Collector of Tinnevelly, writing to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue on the 20th May, says—"I have just returned from a trip to Paumben, and have made such further inspection of the banks as the state of the weather permitted. No oysters of any age were found, and until they are five years old there is no certainty of their remaining on the banks two years successively. The diver brought up the shells of dead oysters, and stones to which the cable or ligament that holds the oyster to the rocks was attached. Barnacles, and Soram and Kilakoi, two varieties of muscles, were found in abundance, and it is believed that these and other enemies such the oysters out of their shells. There are no grounds whatever for thinking that the banks are poached by the fishermen, as there are no oysters of age sufficient to produce pearls, and the Jadi Talawan, the head of the fishermen caste, has such a direct interest in a Government fishery that it is improbable that he could connive at a system of poaching which must be conducted wholesale to affect the banks materially. It must be remembered, too, that precisely the same state of affairs exists off the coast of Ceylon. In both cases the banks are covered with young oysters one year, and the next there are none at all. They then return only to disappear again, and there is no reckoning with any certainty on their getting firm hold of the ground. We can only wait and watch the banks carefully in the hope of the oysters maturing. The Margaret Northcote is a very serviceable vessel, exactly suited for the work; but I think it a mistake to examine the banks as often as has been done of late, as constantly heaving the lead and letting down divers stones must tend to disturb the banks and keep the oysters from settling. Frequent examination till oysters are found, is, I think, very desirable; but when once found they should be let alone for a year before they are again disturbed."—*Ibid.*

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 8th August, when there were present—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I., *presiding.* His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; The Hon. John Strachey; The Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.; The Hon. J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.; The Hon. B. H. Ellis; Major-General the Hon. H. W. Norman, C.B.; The Hon. F. R. Cockerell; The Hon. R. E. Egerton.

PENSIONS' BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell moved that the report of the select committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pensions be taken into consideration. He said that the only amendments of any importance proposed by the select committee were in regard to (1st) the reference of claims to pensions or grants of money or land-revenue under certain circumstances to the Civil Courts for adjudication, and (2nd) the extension of the protection from sequestration now afforded to pensions, to charitable or compassionate allowances.

The fundamental principle of the bill, which in this respect was, as regards its application to the whole of British India, with the exception of a portion of the Bombay Presidency, a mere re-capitulation of the existing law, was that as the bestowal of pensions, money-grants or assignments of land-revenue was a pure act of grace on the part of the ruling power, so the latter justly and necessarily reserved to itself absolute freedom of action in regard to the disposal of all claims respecting such allowances; hence no power could be left to the Civil Courts to act adversely to the interests or policy of the Government in such matters.

But it might frequently happen that, when the liability of the Government to pay any pension or grant of money was admitted, and there were no political considerations affecting the determination of the order of succession to such pension or grant, the Government might wish to leave the question of succession or participation to be determined in accordance with the ordinary law of inheritance as administered by the courts.

To meet such cases, a new section (six) had been introduced, the legal effect of which was that the Civil Courts must accept and exercise jurisdiction in regard to cases of this kind referred to them by competent authority, but could make no decree by which the admitted liability of Government could in any way be increased or adversely affected. The decree of the Court would be binding in such cases as between A and B, the rival claimants, but could not operate as regards the Government, except with the consent of the latter.

The expediency of extending the protection accorded to pensions to compassionate allowances was too obvious to admit of question. The considerations which led to the exemption from attachment by civil process of the pensions of discharged public servants applied with equal force to the case of pensions or portions of pensions continued to the family of a deceased pensioner, or a compassionate allowance granted to the family of a person who had died in the public service.

The only other alteration which call for any special remark was the provision contained in section seven of the amended bill. It was intended to meet the probably numerous cases of grantees who under the conditions of their grants were left to recover the revenue assigned to them from the occupiers of the land, of which the revenue was so assigned, in the same way as the proprietor of land recovered the rent of such land from his tenants.

It was necessary to declare that the want of power in the Civil Courts to entertain suits relating to an assignment of land-revenue, and the provision of the Bill to relate back to the mode of payment of grants, should not apply to such cases. It might be said, however, that one quarter at least it had been implied, that the subject of this Bill was one which might reasonably have been left to be dealt with by local legislation as regards the provinces in which there were local Councils.

The extension of the existing law to that part of the Bombay Presidency in which it was not at present in force, which was the prominent feature of the bill, could not have been effected by the local legislature, inasmuch as it involved an interference with the jurisdiction of the High Court.

As the action of this Council was required to provide for that necessary extension, the opportunity had been taken for a general consolidation of the very numerous and diffuse enactments on the subject of pensions, and a comparison of the enacting matter of the bill with its repealing schedule would show what a very considerable saving of statutory substance had been accomplished by that operation.

Nor was the course which had been adopted in regard to this measure in any way calculated to prejudice the public convenience, for the practical effect of sections five, eight, and fourteen of the amended bill was to transfer future legislation on all matters of detail connected with the subject of pensionary allowances from the ordinary legislature to the local executive, and he apprehended that this was by far the most convenient and satisfactory manner of dealing with such matters.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis moved that, in section eleven, instead of the words "No pension granted by Government in consideration of past services," the words "No pension granted or continued by Government on political considerations or on account of past services," be inserted. He said that the original intention had been to extend the provisions of section eleven to this class of pensions, but that it had unintentionally been overlooked in committee. He believed that the policy of the Government, with reference to this subject, might be seriously interfered with, if pensions granted on political grounds were not exempted from the ordinary process of the courts. He also proposed the introduction of the words "or continued," so as to provide for cases in which pensions had been "continued," though not in the first instance granted by Government.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Crockerell then moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

OATHS AND DECLARATIONS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen presented the report of the select committee on the bill to amend Act No. V. of 1840 (concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindoos and Mahomedans.)

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 15th August 1871.

INDO-SCOTIAN LYRIC.

AIR—"*Ye Banks and Braes o' bonnie Doon.*"

Ye banks and braes o' Deyrah Dhoon,
How can ye bloom sae fresh and fair!
How canst thou beam, Mussoorie's town,
With that accustomed gala air!

Thou Mall, where Amazons display
Their fearless grace on palfries restive,
Desist, in love's own name I pray,
From looking so intensely festive.

Ye haunts, ye walks that once I knew
When life and I alike were jolly;
I'm altered now; oblige me—do,
By looking meekly melancholy.

'Twas love that erst my joy did cause,
'Tis love that now my joy hath ta'en;
And ever doth the joy that was
Embitter more the after pain.

Fond, fond the rapture of my soul
That night, when from the ball-room's tide,
With sweet Selina forth I stole
To spoon unseen, alone, outside!

The scene the time to love beguiled;
The night was still, the moon was up,
The stars rained down their influence mild,—
And I'd been drinking Simkin cup.

My bosom, deeply stirred with love,
In fear now shook, with hope now swelled;
To still the fear, the hope to prove,
I craved a thorny rose she held.

She answered with assenting look;
Her yielding hand in mine I drew,
And as the token-flower I took,
I deemed the hand my guerdon too.

O faithless as the shifting sand!—
Short weeks have sped but barely three—
She's given old General Gudge her hand;
The rose—and thorns—are left to me.

Pioneer. INDO-SCOTUS.

SHOULD MAJOR SLADEN BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THE BURMESE COURT?

(*Englishman.*)

We publish in another column two letters from Mandalay, both authenticated, and both bearing more or less on the subject of Major Sladen's return to the post of Resident at the Burmese Court. We are also in receipt of private letters from independent sources on the same subject, and after making a liberal allowance for any party feeling there may be in the matter, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the matter is a very serious one indeed. Against the ability or conduct of Major Sladen we have nothing whatever to say; but it is beyond doubt that a bitter ill-feeling exists, on one side at least, between him and the king; and we are strongly of opinion that no man, however able and upright, is a fit person to represent the British Government politically, at the Court of a sovereign who entertains a strong personal dislike to him. Certainly no ministry in England would appoint an ambassador under such circumstances to a foreign Court, with which they were desirous of maintaining friendly relations. In the case of an Asiatic monarch, incapable of separating, or understanding the separation of, political from personal feeling, the necessity for avoiding such a cause of misunderstanding as this is still more imperative. Unless the annexation of Burmah is a foregone conclusion, in which case the sooner it is realised the better, we would urge upon the Government of India the desirability of exercising a prudent caution in the matter.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

(*Athenæum and Daily News.*)

SINCE we were very desirous of going thoroughly into the root of the subject of cheroot-making and cheroot-vending in this presidency, we took the trouble, a short time ago, to prepare a number of questions to ask some of the more respectable of the natives connected with this branch of trade. We derived the most ample and clearest information from a native gentleman in Trichinopoly; which town, in this presidency, is undoubtedly the centre of tobacco manufacture. The questions we asked, and the answers we received, we will now put before our readers. We believe that much of the information elicited is of value, even to those who, conducting the government of this country in its various branches, may be supposed to know already everything connected with the valuable tobacco plant. The following are the questions asked of a respectable cheroot merchant of Trichinopoly, and the replies given:—

Question—From whence is Trichinopoly tobacco chiefly derived?

Answer—From the villages twenty or thirty miles from Dindigul, which are situated all round that town.

Q.—Why is not tobacco grown on the banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon, round Seerungham?

A.—Because the soil renders the tobacco grown there inferior to Dindigul tobacco.

Q.—What price do you pay for tobacco in Trichinopoly?

A.—From 75 to 3½ rupees for a bullock-load.

Q.—What is a bullock-load?

A.—About 200 bundles of tobacco.

Q.—How many cheroots could be made out of 200 bundles of tobacco?

A.—Two hundred bundles of cheroots, at fifty cheroots each. In other words, 10,000 cheroots.

Q.—Then am I to understand that the value of the tobacco in ten thousand cheroots always varies between seventy-five rupees and three rupees or so?

A.—Yes, certainly, seventy-five rupees would never be exceeded, except in the case of cheroots of huge sizes scarcely ever made.

Q.—In making inferior cheroots, is not any leaf ever used to adulterate the tobacco?

A.—No, never. I assert most confidently, in no Trichinopoly cheroots are leaves, other than tobacco leaves, to be found! The reason for this is obvious. The worst tobacco, of which the worst cheroots are made, is so cheap—only three or four, up to ten—rupees a bullock-load!

Q.—How many cheroots can workmen turn out a day, A.—Good hands can turn out from seven to twenty bundles a day according to the cheroots. But we generally pay so much a thousand turned out. This is the best plan.

Q.—What is the price you pay for making cheroots?

A.—The highest we pay is two rupees eight annas per thousand. This is paid for those who make the very finest Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly cigars. The ordinary price for tolerably good Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly cigars is one rupee four annas per thousand for the manufacture alone.

Q.—Then for 10,000 cheroots, made of the best tobacco, the exact price would be—if the cheroots were made in the most expensive way—100 rupees?

A.—Yes, exactly.

Q.—That is, the cost of 1,000 of the very best cheroots to you would be ten rupees?

A.—Yes, if no commission, &c., were charged.

Q.—And I presume if you charged not less than twenty per cent. as your own profit in selling them, you would be satisfied?

A.—Yes. These cheroots made in the most expensive way, and composed of the very best tobacco, could be sold profitably for twelve rupees, or so, the thousand.

Q.—But are such cheroots sold now?

A.—Hardly ever, if ever. We buy medium and good tobacco for Rs. 25 to 30 a bullock-load, and make it up into Havanna-shaped cigars at one rupee and a quarter the thousand; and these cheroots sell as the very best. We sell them at nine or ten rupees a thousand, and sometimes much more. The real worth of such cigars would vary from five rupees to seven and a half rupees—sometimes even less.

Q.—Into what do you dip your tobacco before it is rolled up into cheroots?

A.—Into water only. Some cheroot manufacturers used to dip their tobacco into jaggery and water to sweeten it when it was bitter.

Q.—Can you test the strength or mildness of cigars before purchasing them?

A.—No. It is impossible in my opinion. Tobacco gathered from a certain field will one year be mild, and another year strong. We don't know whether we are buying mild or strong tobacco, except by rolling samples of the leaves into cheroots, and then smoking them.

Q.—Are there any machines in use here for rolling tobacco into cheroots?

A.—No. Labour is cheap, and a machine would cost Rs. 7,000. But we are thinking of buying one.

The above were some of the most important of the questions asked. Guided by the replies, and our own experience, we come to certain definite conclusions. We would first draw attention to the fact that the best Indian cheroots, made in the best manner, are never, or very rarely, sold. It is found very much more profitable to trust to the ignorance of European purchasers, to sell inferior tobacco as best, and to realise large profits on such articles to natives, than to come forward honestly with the very best cheroots to the market. This is Indian dealing all over! The Hindoo can scarcely ever be taught the real soul of business—to offer the best articles at moderate prices and to gain thereby a reputation. To most Hindoos reputation is a thing unknown. They think only of the bargain in hand. The best class of native merchants are, undoubtedly, the Parsees; and even most Parsees have about them a slight taint of this Hindoo failing. The best of it is, the Hindoo thoroughly believes in his short-sighted policy! No argument will induce him to give it up. But to pass on. We arrive at one great conclusion from the questions and replies already before the reader, viz., that Trichinopoly cheroots have yet to take their trial before the public. If a large number of the best cheroots were made, and sold at about twelve rupees a thousand all over the country, many who have got quite disgusted with the very name of Trichinopoly cheroots would smoke and enjoy them. And if those who now smoke very inferior Trichinopoly cheroots were to insist on the cheroots they bought being made of the finest tobacco, they would do a service to the smoking public. For instance, supposing you were about to purchase 1,000 cheroots from a cheroot merchant, your sudden question would be—"How much a bullock-load did you give for the tobacco of which these cheroots are composed?" would greatly surprise him. And if you got a written guarantee vouching for the truth of his statement, you would probably be tolerably safe as to your purchase. Native dealers do not mind telling any number of lies, but they do mind putting their names down in black and white to false statements. But by far the best way of all is to buy a bullock-load or so of tobacco yourself, and have it made into cheroots in your verandah. But few people like to take this trouble. It has been done, though, by men of the past, who were famous for their good cheroots, and some of whom have left their names behind them affixed to various "musters."

It is a strange fact, but the worst cheroots in the country are to be found in messes and clubs. Immense orders are recklessly given, a great deal of grumbling over the cheroots sent ensues, but it all passes off, generally, like smoke, and the cheroot merchant is the only one who has any profit from the transaction. Whilst we were once staying at a gentleman's house in the south of this presidency, he offered to us a bundle of cheroots. "Try these," he said, "one out of every six is tolerably good." This he said with a placid smile. He had lived twenty-five years in India, and had smoked just such trash for all that time!

CRIME IN THE ARMY—ITS CAUSE.

"A LATE TROOP COMMANDANT" writes as follows to the *Pioneer*:—

Once before, in 1869, I invited the attention of the powers that be, in the columns of your paper, to the fact that many valuable but high-spirited soldiers in every branch of the British Army were being senselessly expelled or condemned to penal servitude for petty acts of insubordination towards lance-corporals and lance-sergeants, whose overbearing conduct and tyranny provoked men to commit acts which made them felons, and deprived the army of its most spirited and generally best soldiers. I suggested the formation of corps composed of such men for foreign or frontier service, in which they were to serve out their term, and then, it reported on favourably, to be returned to their former regiments, unless they wished to continue their service in those penal legions, as they might be termed. Under existing circumstances, when the cry is that soldiers of mature age cannot be obtained, and recruiting officers resort to the kidnapping process of decoying boys of far too tender age into the ranks, who break down under the (for them) hardships of a soldier's life, or die off like rotten sheep so soon as removed to a climate like that of India,—at a time when men are smarting under a sense of wrong, harsh treatment, and inspired with the belief of having been inveigled by false representations to enlist, or while in a state of intoxication, is it the correct thing to expel from the ranks men who would render invaluable service if embodied in a corps officered by carefully selected patient men, who would, by careful and judicious exercise of the powers of reason, weigh words and action before consigning men to the guard-room, and not condemning them to courts-martial simply on the *ex-parte* statements of non-commissioned officers, who, perhaps and in all probability, were not sober themselves when they drove men to insubordination, and over whom they were not in a condition to exercise the authority military law gives them? If officers commanding companies, adjutants, and commanding officers would display more sunviy, and condescend to listen patiently and kindly to anything a rank and file may have to advance in his own justification, and on fit occasion to reason with him on some points, show him the fallacy of some of his views and ideas, and to advise him in reference to his conduct,—I am convinced half the crime in the army would never be heard of; and the question put by Mr. Stapleton regarding the expulsion from the army within the last two years of *three thousand men branded as bad characters*, or otherwise disqualified for further service and admitted by Mr. Gladstone to be *four thousand one hundred and twenty-four*, would never be necessary, or so disgracefully humiliating to us as a nation, or to the British Army as a body.

I commanded, Mr. Editor, for a short time years ago a troop of cavalry. In that troop there was less drunkenness, and consequently less crime, than in the others, my system being to keep in check the hasty dispositions of the non-commissioned officer (who were all sober, well-behaved men, for my example and well-known views on that point influenced them), to advise them in reference to the treatment of their squads, and to impress on them most strongly their duty as friends and advisers of their troopers, instead of overbearing tyrants. I have frequently saved a man from going to ruin by speaking to him as a friend, combating mistaken notions, and giving him judicious advice after patiently hearing what he had to say. I have often, as officer of the day when visiting the hospital, made m uy a poor fellow happy by standing a couple of minutes at the foot of his bed, and inquiring kindly how he was getting on, and hoping to see him return to duty quite well again shortly. Had this become known to the officer commanding, I have no doubt I would have incurred his displeasure—a summons to the orderly-room, and a reprimand. I escaped that by doing what I did instantaneously, but it makes me happy to think crime was the exception in my troop, and several men were promoted from it to corporals. Privates should be allowed more access to the captains of their troops and companies, and should obtain a patient hearing and some advice. This would occasionally subject an officer to some annoyance, but a little tact and a judicious exercise of patience would go to rid him of that, and there would be less crime in the army. Where this deed occur, the *penal corps, and not penal settlements and jails* would be the award. We do not require sains in the army; we cannot suppose any individual of an army of fifty thousand men to be godly in all his ways. Absolute purity of spirits and frolicsome disposition will often lead men into "larks," the intention being perfectly harmless, and the gratified laughers are more than the results. A little serious advice would go a greater way to effect reformation than the guard-room and cells. The British soldier of the present day is not a dog or irrational being, to whom it would be a sin to cast an hour of advice, or show kindness to, or for whose welfare or dispite we have interest; and this to contend is the duty of regimental and troop commandants. It is equally the duty, perhaps more so, of adjutants, sergeant-majors, and non-commissioned officers in general.

Picton's soldiers were called the "fighting blackguards;" the soldiers who fought at Waterloo were not remarkable for sobriety or saintly behaviour; those soldiers who acted as pioneers of our conquests in India were not too much given to abstinence in any shape—but they were splendid and heroic soldiers. The old spirit has not decayed, but education has worked other changes and these require a change of system. I tremble to think what would be the result of an European war in which England would engage. Our officers are sadly deficient in the knowledge of their duties; our Generals—well, the less said on that subject is perhaps best.

My ideas have been crudely put together here, Mr. Editor; but I express honest convictions, and I earnestly trust what I have said will induce some abler pen to take up the subject in a manner which will lead to happy results. The welfare of the army and soldier is dear to my heart, though I am now but

A LATE TROOP COMMANDANT.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, VIA ARABIA AND SYRIA.

THE following notes of a journey from India to England *vid* Turkish Arabia and Syria, which are printed in the *Pioneer*, may be of interest, now that the Euphrates Valley Railway scheme is again attracting attention:—

19th April 1869.—Left Bombay in the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Abyssinia (1,129 tons),

22nd and 23rd April.—At Karrachee. If the bar across the mouth of the harbour could be got rid of (and Scindians hope that a break-water, which is being built, will do it), if the place had a plentiful supply of water (which it has not), and if there was an uninterrupted line of rail to Lahore (as there will be some day), Karrachee would be a most important place, both commercially and strategetically; but those three "ifs" are still in the way.

25th April.—Touched at Guadur to land mails. Beyond a few huts, the buildings of the Persian Gulf telegraph station, and the British Resident's house, there is nothing to be seen. These are at the head of a bay, which lies between two points formed of clay cliffs. The country round appeared to be very barren.

26th April.—Sighted the bare rocky hills, which form the Arabian coast, in the morning, and anchored in Muscat harbour soon afternoon. Muscat is at the head of a miniature harbour, almost land-locked. Nothing was to be seen of town or shipping till we got within about 300 yards of them, when steaming round a point we suddenly came on a dozen ships at anchor—the town coming into sight at the same time. One house was pointed out as the palace of the Imam of Muscat, another as the British Residency, but all appeared much the same—square white houses, two storeys in height. All round the little bay towers and batteries are perched on every rocky peak. From one of these towers waved the Muscat flag—a plain white banner. Of the ships, one frigate of an ancient build and one small corvette were men-of war, and constituted the Royal Navy of Muscat. Great Britain was represented by a "Bombay Marine" gun-boat, acted as policeman, and had orders to prevent warlike expeditions leaving or entering the harbour. As there were then two claimants of the throne roving about, besides the reigning Imam, H. M.'s gun-boat Clive rather anticipated some work to relieve the monotony of her out-of-the-way station. The other vessels had either brought coals for the use of the mail steamers, or were getting cargoes of dates, which are about the only things to be got at Muscat, except fish. The latter are very plentiful and form the principal food of the inhabitants. All day long fishing-boats were lying a little out in the harbour. The fishermen had just to throw a line overboard and almost immediately pull it in again with a fish. One fish caught by some men near us was enormous; they had to hammer it on the head for some minutes before hitting it into the boat, which might otherwise have been upset by its struggles. After coaling we sailed in the evening.

28th April.—Anchored off Bunder Abbas on the Persian Coast. Bunder Abbas is liable to gales, probably owing to its position in the Straits at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. Communication with the shore is consequence often impossible for a great delay to the steamers, the Company has a hulk at anchor, on which the shore-boats place their goods as opportunities offer, and then the steamers have only to go alongside and load or unload. Bunder Abbas is in a rather wide bay and lies on low ground with a high mountain 20 miles off behind. It belongs to the Persians, who let it out, and the Chief was in Persia arranging for a renewal of his lease. He is said to have taken to many European customs, has a billiard table, &c. The Abyssinia brought two carriages from Kurrachee for him, but there are no roads to drive them on yet. Carriages before roads resemble the proverbial cart before the horse.

29th April.—Touched at Linga on the Persian Coast. It is a good sized town and is surrounded with palm trees, so it does not look so barren as the other ports touched at. The tide ran very strong here, and nearly carried away a strong swimmer who tried to make way against it.

1st and 2nd May 1869.—At Bushire. Bushire is a considerable town, built much after the fashion of Indian towns, except that its bazaars are arcades. It looks as though it were on an island, but is really connected with the mainland by a low, level neck of land. Some of the houses had ventilators of a curious construction. They have a square tower in the centre of the house and rising above it. This tower is flutted with perpendicular channels a foot or two deep, which open into the rooms below. The wind catching in these channels rushes down into the house. In fact the arrangement is a masonry wind-sail, with faces in four different directions. From Bushire there is a road by Shiraz and Ispahan to Teheran.

3rd May.—Reached the mouth of the Shutl' Arab (the name given to the river formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris.) The country about is so low, that there is often a difficulty in finding the mouth, though there are buoys some distance out at sea to mark it. There is a telegraph station at Fao not far up the river, where the Persian cable lands and joins the Turkish line. A Turkish frigate lay opposite Fao. The town of Bussorah is about 80 miles up the river, and about a mile and a half from it on the right bank. Anchored opposite a creek leading to it after steaming.

4th May.—Went up to the town by boat. There are so many creeks and canals, which are only dry for three or four months of the year when the river is low, that a good deal of travelling has to be done by boat. The town is interesting from the variety of races of which its inhabitants are composed and the picturesque character of their dress. Turks and Arabs, Persians and Indians, all appeared to be well dressed. They have a passion for striped patterns, which would be very "loud" if the clothes were cut in European fashion, but looked well in a loose oriental dress. The bazaars are arcades like those at Bushire, but are more extensive. In the grain market, a large open square, there were numbers of good horses to be seen carrying grain, not perhaps first class animals, but very superior to what one ordinarily sees used as beasts of burden. Between Bussorah and Bagdad river steamers ply, two the property of an English firm, and one the property of the Turkish Government. Left Bussorah in the evening in the steamer Dijilla (the Arab name for the Tigris). The Governor of Bussorah was a fellow-passenger. He had been summoned up to Bagdad, by a new Pasha who had lately arrived, to give an account of his stewardship. A new Pasha generally has a number of friends and relations to provide for, so he aggravates the foreign corps composed of such men for foreign or frontier service, in which they were to serve out their term, and then, it reported on favourably, to be returned to their former regiments, unless they wished to continue their service in those penal legions, as they might be termed. Under existing circumstances, when the cry is that soldiers of mature age cannot be obtained, and recruiting officers resort to the kidnapping process of decoying boys of far too tender age into the ranks, who break down under the (for them) hardships of a soldier's life, or die off like rotten sheep so soon as removed to a climate like that of India,—at a time when men are smarting under a sense of wrong, harsh treatment, and inspired with the belief of having been inveigled by false representations to enlist, or while in a state of intoxication, is it the correct thing to expel from the ranks men who would render invaluable service if embodied in a corps officered by carefully selected patient men, who would, by careful and judicious exercise of the powers of reason, weigh words and action before consigning men to the guard-room, and not condemning them to courts-martial simply on the *ex-parte* statements of non-commissioned officers, who, perhaps and in all probability, were not sober themselves when they drove men to insubordination, and over whom they were not in a condition to exercise the authority military law gives them? If officers commanding companies, adjutants, and commanding officers would display more sunviy, and condescend to listen patiently and kindly to anything a rank and file may have to advance in his own justification, and on fit occasion to reason with him on some points, show him the fallacy of some of his views and ideas, and to advise him in reference to his conduct,—I am convinced half the crime in the army would never be heard of; and the question put by Mr. Stapleton

so intersected with creeks, and so often flooded, that travelling by land is difficult.

8th May.—Landed and visited the ruins of Ctesiphon while the steamer was going round one of the bends of the river. Ctesiphon used to be the winter residence of the Parthian Kings. The ruins are extensive. The chief object is an immense arched hall, worthy from its size of being the principal room in a royal palace. Reached Bagdad late at night.

9th and 10th May.—Bagdad is built on both banks of the Tigris, a bridge of boats connecting the two parts. The view from the river presented no very striking features. Landed in a small circular boat made of wicker-work covered with bitumen. These curious boats are called Gufas, and are much used on the Tigris. Noah's Ark is said to have been made of "*gopher*-wood, pitched within and without." Possible the "Gufa" is a lineal descendant of the Ark. Rode about the town under the guidance of Colonel H. (the British Consul General) and Dr. H. The place had a dilapidated air about it. The town has been so often visited by floods, earthquakes, and plagues, that its actual appearance does not equal its fame. One of the bazaars, however, has a fine arcade, which would not disgrace an European town. The part of the town on the right bank of the river is unwalled. That on the left bank, which is the largest part, has walls, but they are in a very ruinous condition, and though guns were lying in some of the bastions, they were old and neglected. The Turkish troops in Bagdad are well-housed, well-fed, well-dressed and well-armed. (They were then getting the Prussian needle breech-loaders.) The men look like good material for soldiers. Started on the afternoon of the 10th to ride across to the Mediterranean. The cavalcade consisted of three horsemen, viz., the writer, an Armenian servant engaged at Bagdad for the journey, and a guide who was changed at each stage. Baggage there was none beyond what could be carried in saddle-bags. The horses were Turkish Government post-horses, which are laid the whole way to Aleppo, that is, for about 800 miles out of the journey of about 900 miles. The stages for the horse varied in length from 18 to 54 miles, the stages travelled varied from 27 to 90 miles in the twenty-four hours, and no one occupied eighteen days, exclusive of a stoppage of five days at Aleppo.

10th to 14th May.—Bagdad to Kerkuk. There was a road for some little distance out of Bagdad, but it soon degenerated into a mere track,

the French version of the story; I have not heard the Prussian. But, allowing for exaggerations or discrepancies on both sides, it is probable that on neither was malice or contumacy meant at first, that the Prussian only thought he was doing his duty, and the Frenchman that he was resisting wanton and illegal oppression. As a result a highly respectable and useful member of society was nearly killed by mistake. It may easily be imagined what angry feelings the case stirred up in the town. The injured man's workpeople, numbering many hundreds, and by whom he was greatly beloved, were furious, and begged permission to avenge him, their notion of vengeance being, I suppose, to kill or maim the first stray Prussian they could lay hands on. Had they been mad enough to carry out this scheme, they would have been shot down in scores by the first regiment the Prussian commandant had time to turn out, and next day Amiens would probable have had an additional 10,000 troops quartered on it, and the State of Siege prolonged indefinitely. As it was, it lasted ten days. These accidents, with their possible consequences, are indeed grave enough, and yet one does not see how they are to be avoided so long as French towns are occupied by Prussian troops. The only practical moral that would appear deducible from them is to make the Occupation cease as soon as possible. In Amiens it is expected to cease to-morrow. The inhabitants consider that it has already lasted longer than, according to the terms of the Treaty, it ought to have done, and much of their recent irritation at the presence of Prussian troops is due to this. There is no doubt, however, that they will be able to keep quiet until the hour of their deliverance, now drawing so nigh, has arrived. But then, unluckily, there are other occupied towns subject to the same trial, but without the same speedy prospect of release.

DEPARTURE OF THE GERMANS.

July 22.

To-day has been a great day for Amiens. Bells have been ringing, flags flying, and everybody, young and old, enjoying a public holiday. The gay aspect of the town is all the more striking from the contrast to that which it presented only yesterday. Yesterday the Prussians were still here, after no less than nine months' continuous occupation, and in consequence the inhabitants kept within doors as much as they could. I was much struck on my arrival by the dull and almost deserted appearance of the principal streets, considering how large the population is, and that the town is so built as to make the most of it. On various inquiries I almost always received the same answer,—that the French kept as much as possible to their own homes or to their own particular rooms in order to avoid contact with their hated conquerors. Some had persuaded themselves that they could not meet a Prussian in the streets without risk of being jostled off the pavement or otherwise insulted, and an English lady assured me she had been more than once gravely warned that, if she did not want to be grossly annoyed, and possibly carried off on some frivolous pretext to the citadel (the military gaol), she ought to give every Prussian she met the widest possible berth. I need scarcely, I hope, say that I have myself not the slightest faith in stories of this kind. I have been constantly about during my stay in Amiens, in all places, at all hours, and not once have I seen any disposition on the part of a Prussian officer or private soldier to take offensive advantage of his position as a conqueror. On the contrary, the Prussians go about the streets very quietly, never appearing to take any notice of the French or to receive any notice from them. The two parties appear to have come to an understanding that, though brought so close together, they will keep apart and mix as little as oil and water. I only mention such stories to show how strong a feeling exists on the part of the French especially as it is obvious that they believe what they say. Hate anybody as thoroughly as they hate the Prussians, and nothing is too bad to believe of him.

Possibly the mere sight of Prussians walking about French streets as conquerors, and able to take the pavement if they liked, was enough to keep many Frenchmen as much as possible indoors apart from all fear of insult; but to-day all is suddenly changed, as if by magic. This morning after nine months' weary subjection—rendered during the last few days all the more irksome because everybody thought that, according to the treaty, it ought to have already ceased, and was therefore unfair—Amiens saw for the first, and, let us hope, the last time, the backs of the Prussians. Their departure was marvellously quiet and peaceful, unaccompanied by the slightest disturbance, or even outward manifestation of joy. Perhaps the early hour wisely chosen for their departure, 6 a.m., had something to do with the matter. I remember the head master of a public school, where the boys were so pugnacious as to have a regularly-recognized fighting ground, putting a material stop to the practice—he could not so far outrage public opinion and time-honoured traditions as to stop it altogether—by simply ordering that no fight should occur after 6 a.m. To get out of bed at that hour and fight in cold blood was too great a trial for the most pugnacious instincts.

To-day very few people had arisen to see the Prussians off. Shortly after 5 o'clock the band, which played as they marched through the streets to the mustering-place near the railway station, brought to the windows a few sleepy faces not wide enough awake to display any very lively emotion; but at the mustering-place itself, where the Prussians were drawn up in line waiting the order to start, a small crowd, chiefly of workmen in blouses (the day class, by the way, most likely to make a disturbance), had assembled, and their behaviour was certainly admirable. Walking among them one caught, indeed, occasional expressions not exactly complimentary to departing guests who had so long enjoyed their hospitality, such as "*A la bonne heure—bon voyage*," oddly neutralized by an after-wish that the "*voyage*" might carry them—your readers will easily guess where. But all this went on *sotto voce*, and could not reach the ears of those for whom it was meant. Outwardly the demeanour of the spectators, though many of them were of the lowest class, was perfect. Even when the last Prussian had passed, and the long hoped-for deliverance was at last accomplished, not a gesture or a cry escaped them which their enemies could have taken for an insult. A solitary French officer in uniform, who appeared opportunely on the scene just as the Prussians had disappeared, received for a moment a sort of popular ovation, so-called, and then the crowd quietly broke up, and went every man to his own way. If they had come to witness a ceremony about which they had no sort of personal feeling or interest they could not have shown better-bred composure. It is fair to add that fear of the Prussians could alone have scarcely sufficed to keep them in such good order, for at the last moment an ugly cloud, not amounting to actual violence, was at all likely to be resented by the easy-going Prussian soldiers, much more occupied with their own drill and the thought that their faces were turned homewards than with the people staring at them. They looked as glad to go as the French could be to see them go, and even if they were equally sparing of signs or words. The only sound I heard was one short, sharp "*rah*" (uttered with much the same unity and precision with which they would have obeyed the order to shoulder arms) after their commanding officer had addressed a few words to them, and then the band struck up and off they marched with scarcely a glance to right or left of them, as if determined not to see what the French crowd might be about. I roughly estimated their number—including artillery and a small body of cavalry—as something over 2,000.

The Prussians were off before 6 o'clock, and about 11 another military band summoned me from my hotel into the street to witness a strangely different scene. A French regiment was marching into Amiens, and I came up with it just as it reached the principal street. My phlegmatic neighbours of the morning—the workmen in blouses—were now in a state of high excitement, some of them marching at the head of the troops as if politely to make a way for them, and others, who were not so fortunate as to secure this dignified position, running behind and alongside so eager-ly that they made it impossible for their military friends to march in good form. The local National Guard had risen to the occasion, and itself supplied its own band to lead the troops into the town. The balconies, windows, and doorways were crowded with faces radiant with delight, and a forest of tricolour flags waved along the whole length of the street. Everybody seemed to be congratulating everybody else, and handshaking, and even kissing (the latter decorously limited to friends of the same sex), seemed a pretty general occupation. There were, however, comparatively few cries of "*Vive l' Armée*," or, indeed, cries of any kind. I suppose that, even in the height of their rejoicing at delivery from the Prussians, the people were restrained from too noisy a demonstration of delight by the consciousness that the entry of their troops, by gracious permission and after the voluntary departure of the enemy, could scarcely be considered triumphal.

To day has been a general holiday, and, considering how many idle people suddenly found themselves at large free to say and do what they like, there has been marvellously little disorder or uproar. In an English town on a similar occasion I should have seen, I fear, a dozen drunken men for every one that I have seen in Amiens to-day, and the few sinners against sobriety were mostly newly-arrived soldiers, whose fortitude had not been proof against the generosity of admiring patriots, determined to show their appreciation and good-fellowship by "standing treat." The revellers were jolly and good-humoured enough in their cups, and I only saw one brawl. One the other hand, a French mob, though it may not drink, has other weaknesses scarcely less reprehensible, which come to the front in such a moment of general effervescence as the present. When war broke out the Paris mob made itself ridiculous by the way it hunted about and hustled harmless strangers whom it chose to consider spies; and later on, during the siege, a still more absurd mania became the fashion of imagining that any and every light, no matter where, after dark, was meant as a signal for the Prussians. This evening the popular amusement of the Amiens mob has been to hunt down women known or supposed to have kept the hostile Prussians at less than the proper arm's-length. I was attracted by loud hoots and yells, and came up just as a gang, half men, half boys, were proposing to strip one of these sinners, or supposed sinners, close by. They would, doubtless, have done so if some soldiers had not interfered and rescued her. She was crying bitterly, and full of terror—as she might well be, considering the yells that assailed her on all sides. She looked a decent girl enough, though, of course, I can't undertake to answer for her character. Although the design of the mob was brutal enough, in all conscience, they did not, strange to say, seem at all conscious of their brutality, but evidently thought that they were only doing justice on a criminal in a rough-and-ready way, and seemed perfectly satisfied when some *sergens de ville* took the woman out of their hands, being evidently under the impression that she was being led off to condign punishment. Under what branch of the Penal Code her offence, if proved, would come, or what sentence should be awarded it is not easy to see; but that it was a most heinous offence, and that the law would come heavily down upon it, the mob had clearly no doubt. I saw another woman accused of the same crime also rescued by the *sergens de ville*, but she was such an ill-conditioned, brazen-faced hussy that the charge seemed curiously misplaced, and less a libel upon her than upon the Prussians. It seemed to me odd that the mob, in this violently virtuous, anti-Prussian mood, did not take to discovering spies, especially as I heard more than one threat uttered against "*Espions Prussiens*" believed to be still in the town; but, perhaps, woman-hunting proved too absorbing an occupation to admit of any other, for I saw no man set upon. If there were any Prussians left in the town they were probably wise enough to keep within doors; but, after what I have seen this evening at Amiens, I confess that, if I were a Prussian in a French town which my brethren were on the point of evacuating, I should not much relish being left behind.

CONVULSIVE STATESMANSHIP.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

ALTHOUGH in wielding the prerogative of the Crown Mr. Gladstone has shown splendid nerve, it cannot be denied that he has thereby placed himself in a somewhat embarrassing situation. Jupiter, having launched his largest thunderbolt, looks foolish. That, however, is simply the fault of the position in which the god had previously placed himself. The want of a certain faculty which gave to Peel his reputation for common-sense and conferred on Palmerston the title of judicious is quite compatible with the existence of political genius, but it is a privation which sometimes leads genius into difficulties. This is a misfortune which the Premier must needs own to in the privacy of his thoughts. Were he blessed with a happy moment of self-knowledge and of forecast—and now is a very hopeful time for such a visitation—he might see how probable it is that this need of lowly but solid aptitudes may make of him a premature if splendid ruin,—a sort of Fonthill Abbey amongst political reputations. That this is his destiny we little doubt, having regard to the intellectual material of which he is made up, its loose and incoherent character, and the internal convulsions which disorder the uncompounded elements of his mind. It would be well for himself, and a still more fortunate thing for our country, so poor in political greatness that it cannot do without a grandiose and crazy form of it, if Mr. Gladstone would seek amongst his present misgivings for a conviction of his true weakness, and try to remedy it. For though it will be a sad thing to see real genius and unimpeachable patriotism sink to an end of ineffectual ambition, it is still worse to contemplate the mischiefs that may be brought upon the nation at large by any prolonged irruption of convulsive statesmanship. It is this which makes the whole country, including Mr. Gladstone himself, so uncomfortable to-day. Thoughtless indulgence in convulsive statesmanship brought our Premier to the pass wherein he found himself after the now famous vote of the Lords. He had no quiet, dignified way out of it. He had cumbered his path with so many obstructions to plain walking that he had no choice save to blast his way through; a dilemma which would be of far less importance if there was no reason to suppose him delighting in resort to his resistless thunder, even if he does not seek occasion for the vain display. But since he could do nothing else, we are still of opinion that he chose the better of two ways of making his power felt. He might have have flattered the majority in one House of Parliament by asking their aid in striking at the majority in the other; and though it now appears questionable whether the House of Commons would have assented to an Address to the Crown, there can be no doubt that its worst constituents, the new old men, the faithful dumb men, the clever young men who will never be less young or more clever, would have rejoiced at an opportunity of defying the Lords or of posing there in any striking tableau before the country. And probably they would have succeeded, to the shame of real Liberalism, which is never hasty in coercion, and with many an evil in the end if it be wrong to set authority by the ears or bad for one body of legislators to "trample" on another. It was far better for Mr. Gladstone to take the course which distinguishes the year, though it half extinguishes his claims to consideration as a sober Minister. The open personal exercise of wilfulness or tyranny in government is much preferable to covert and constitutional means to the same end; and the courage which led Mr. Gladstone to his choice is not only commendable in itself but convenient for those who desire that he who ventures on such courses should have to bear alone with the responsibilities. Already we see that though they confer much distinction they bring little ease. There is an extreme anxiety amongst Mr. Gladstone's friends and apologists to make out that his Warrant is not an exercise of the Sovereign Prerogative but of Statutory Prerogative. But all the anxiety in the world, however natural and respectable, will not do away with the fact that it *is* an exertion of Royal Prerogative, nor that there is no practical difference in the distinction. The truth is that the Royal power has been invoked without the sanction of one House, for the purpose of over-ruling the other. It is an order issued to over-ride the vote of Parliament, not in lieu of it; and all that can be said for the Warrant is that it is legal, and that while it affronts it does not degrade Parliament. The course apparently resolved upon by the House of Lords is not only blameless, it is a worthy one. It is their fortune this time to be defeated with dignity to themselves, and what they propose to do will add to the honours of the defeat. It is not they who are degraded. There is no degradation in submitting to enforced authority; and though their consideration for the endangered interests of the officers is already deride as an acknowledgment of humiliation, it is really a rebuke to the hot and distempered tactics of the Prime Minister. As for those journalists who first demand of the House of Lords the surrender of their opinions, and then, when the demand is obeyed, laugh at them as feeble creatures, easily coerced, nothing need be said. The spirit which animated such conduct is never to be mistaken. No country in Europe save England produces that peculiar mixture of bullying and vulgar humour; though hitherto it has been most practised and admired among the lowest class of commercial travellers.

DEATH FROM OVERWORK.

(*Standard*, July 28.)

AN incident has just occurred which revives our recollection of the overwork among the boys and girls in Woolwich Arsenal last autumn. Affairs at Woolwich appear now to be set right; but our satisfaction is marred by the discovery of similar, if not greater, evils in another department of Government service. A youth, named James Whitaker, fifteen years of age, employed as an instrument clerk at the telegraph office in Norfolk-court, Lothbury, has died under circumstances which more than justify the long hoped-for deliverance was at last accomplished, not a gesture or a cry escaped them which their enemies could have taken for an insult. A solitary French officer in uniform, who appeared opportunely on the scene just as the Prussians had disappeared, received for a moment a sort of popular ovation, so-called, and then the crowd quietly broke up, and went every man to his own way. If they had come to witness a ceremony about which they had no sort of personal feeling or interest they could not have shown better-bred composure. It is fair to add that fear of the Prussians could alone have scarcely sufficed to keep them in such good order, for at the last moment an ugly cloud, not amounting to actual violence, was at all likely to be resented by the easy-going Prussian soldiers, much more occupied with their own drill and the thought that their faces were turned homewards than with the people staring at them. They looked as glad to go as the French could be to see them go, and even if they were equally sparing of signs or words. The only sound I heard was one short, sharp "*rah*" (uttered with much the same unity and precision with which they would have obeyed the order to shoulder arms) after their commanding officer had addressed a few words to them, and then the band struck up and off they marched with scarcely a glance to right or left of them, as if determined not to see what the French crowd might be about. I roughly estimated their number—including artillery and a small body of cavalry—as something over 2,000.

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THE POLICE AND THE ELTHAM MURDER.

ON 26th July, Mr. H. Pook, solicitor of Greenwich, accompanied by Mr. Ebenezer Whitcher Pook, the father of the young man Edmund Walter Pook, who was tried at the late sitting of the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of having murdered Jane Maria Clousen, at Eltham, and was acquitted, appeared before Sir R. W. Carden, at the Guildhall Police-court, to hear his decision with respect to the application made on Monday for summonses to be issued against Superintendent Griffin, of Blackheath, and Inspector Mulvaney, of the detective force, Scotland-yard, for perjury, alleged to have been committed in their evidence at the said trial.

The court was crowded, and the utmost interest was manifested in the decision.

On Sir Robert Carden taking his seat,

Mr. Pook said—May I be permitted, Sir Robert, to see the informations which I placed before your Chief Clerk the other day? I make this application because a refusal to inspect them has been given me, and because I find in the newspapers of this morning some remarks reported as having fallen from you showing the impropriety of my having ——

Sir R. Carden—What is your application now?

Mr. Pook—I want to see the informations that I tendered to you on Monday on behalf of Edmund Walter Pook, and in which I understand some alterations have been made.

Sir R. Carden—The informations are lodged with the Chief Clerk, and are the property of the court.

Mr. Pook—No doubt. I ask for permission to inspect them, as I should be allowed to do in any other court.

Sir R. Carden—I am not so sure of that.

Mr. Pook—I am certain of it. They have become matters of record. Although this is not a court of record, it is a *quasi*-court of the kind; and I want to see the affivadits, in order that I may know in what way I have been guilty of impropriety.

Sir R. Carden—The impropriety consists in your having furnished a copy of the documents to parties other than the officers of this court.

Mr. Pook—That is not the way in which your remarks are reported.

Sir R. Carden—The fact of your having given copies of those documents, which are supposed to be sacred and secret, and ought only to be placed in the hands of the Court to other parties for the purpose of publishing them is an impropriety which you ought to have known better than to commit.

Mr. Pook—(energetically)—Sir Robert, I shall claim my right as a solicitor and an officer of this court to address you in answer to the stigmatising words that have come from you. I say and I say it fearlessly that I was perfectly justified in handing to the public press the ——

Sir R. Carden—I am not going into that now.

Mr. Pook—Will you pardon me for a moment? You have launched against me words that I do not deserve, and I claim to answer the remarks you have made.

Sir R. Carden—All of which I reiterate now.

Mr. Pook—On the 13th of July every word that appears in those informations was published in the press; therefore the sequence can have no effect, because it cannot damn or injure any man's character. The words are words of notoriety, and have been published to the world. I simply gave to the press, that which they had already published. I now claim my right—indeed, I assert that I have a right—to see the informations which I have handed in. You, Sir Robert, have always been a good citizen and an upright judge; but I think, in a case of this kind, where a man's life has been placed in jeopardy, you——

Sir R. Carden—I cannot hear any more of this. I shall adjourn the court if this goes on.

Mr. Pook—As you please. I wish simply to say that I shall do the same thing again, whenever I think fit, in the cause of truth and justice. (Applause.)

Sir R. Carden then gave his decision, as follows—With regard to these summonses nothing can be more important than the relations existing between the public and the police, and it is therefore highly necessary that any charge made by either the one or the other should be rigidly and carefully examined. The police are our guardians and protectors, and from their evidence not only the liberty but the lives of the people may be imperilled. The police are bound, not only to give all the facts that have come to their knowledge as against the accused, but they are equally bound not to suppress any circumstances that might prove favourable to an accused, in order that the jury might arrive at a just conclusion. Since Mr. Pook, the solicitor, came to the court on Monday to obtain a summons against Superintendent Griffin of the R division and Inspector Mulvaney, of Scotland-yard, I have, in conjunction with Mr. Martin, the Chief Clerk, who, I am bound to say, considering the importance of the inquiry, gave me his most anxious attention, most carefully gone over the affidavits of both Mr. Pook, the solicitor, and that of his son, and have read over the shorthand writer's notes furnished by Mr. Pook, the solicitor. One portion of the observations of the Chief Justice particularly struck me, when he said that he did not attribute to the police wilful misstatements, but he urged upon them the importance of taking down in writing any statements that might be made; but in no remarks during the whole of the trial did he insinuate or attribute to the police that they had committed perjury. Indeed, if he had thought so, so just and conscientious a judge would have directed a prosecution. Generally, no reason is assigned by a magistrate for his decision on an application for a summons. It is either granted or refused. But I have gone more fully into the subject from the great public interest involved in the inquiry. Having, therefore, weighed all the circumstances, and not believing there is even a pretence for the charge of perjury, I shall decline granting the summonses.

Mr. Pook—As you please, sir. I only want to say one more word, in order to remove any wrong impression that may have been created in your mind. The only evidence you have had before you is that which embodies the remarks of the Lord Chief Justice during the cross-examination of Superintendent Griffin and Inspector Mulvaney, and——

Sir R. Carden—I would rather not——

Mr. Pook—But the notes of the summing up, which lasted six hours, you have not seen, and therefore you are not aware of the strong remarks which his lordship made against the police.

Sir R. Carden—I won't hear any more.

Mr. Pook—Then I must take my remedy elsewhere.

Sir R. Carden—I have given every attention to the case, and I hope I have come to the right conclusion.

Mr. Pook—I hope you have.

The other business of the court was then proceeded with.

(*Daily Telegraph*, July 27.)

SIR ROBERT CARDEN is not of opinion that the conduct of the police in respect to the Eltham murder calls for inquiry: thus, at least, we are obliged to interpret his determination not even to grant a summons against the policeman who were chiefly instrumental in getting up a case against young Pook. Perhaps we are wasting time in supposing that the worthy Alderman was actuated by any reason at all; still it is possible that even Sir Robert Carden might act in obedience to the dictates of some intelligible mental process, and we feel bound, therefore, to give him the benefit of it. In the opinion of ninety-nine men out of a hundred, no opportunity should be lost by which light may be thrown on a most painfu. mystery; and it certainly looks as if Sir Robert Carden exceeded his duty when he refused even to hear the charge which the solicitor of Mr. Pook had wished to bring against the Greenwich police. As a common rule, all that is required for the granting of a summons is the production of some reasonable *prima facie* evidence to show that the charge deserved investigation. When the summons is granted, the evidence in support of the accusation is adduced; and the presiding magistrate has to determine whether or not the charge is sufficient for trial. No doubt a practice of obtaining summonses has often been abused; but it is a strange step that a magistrate like Sir Robert Carden takes, in venturing to decide—not that Inspector Mulvaney and Superintendent Griffin could not be convicted of perjury, but that the charge was so manifestly groundless as not even to deserve investigation. We speak all the more confidently, because we do not yet see that the charge of wilful perjury could be sustained. It would not be enough to prove that either of the impugned officials had sworn to an erroneous statement; to support the charge there is essential in addition to this the mis-statement had been made with deliberate purpose and malice; and we have not yet seen any statement which would amount to proof of such a charge. Under these circumstances, Mr. Pook, the solicitor, seems to have been ill-advised in bringing the charge; and we think they properly took a step further, and expressed an opinion that the system of labour in the postal telegraph offices ought to be remodelled, the present system of long hours being productive of many evils.

The lamentable result which occasioned this inquiry ought to be sufficient to bring about a remedy, independently of the loud voice of public opinion. But we fear it is necessary to drive the lesson home, and jealously to watch against the overwork of young people engaged in Government establishments. The present is a piteous case, and evidently forms part of a bad system. Our Government departments ought to be models to the private establishments of the kingdom; but unfortunately a rage for economy seems to override every other consideration. First of all, boys and girls are laid hold of because their labour is cheap, and then they are overworked because they have no power to resist. As on a former occasion, so now, we feel that the present Government is putting the principle of the Factory Acts in imminent peril. Nothing can be worse in this respect than for the Government of the country to let it appear that they cannot conduct a manufacturing or commercial operation without resorting to the overwork of children and young persons. If these things are to be done in Lothbury, how is overwork to be stopped on railways? If mere boys may be kept at their posts for twenty-five and thirty hours at a stretch, why not a series of full-grown and stalwart men? In the case of this unfortunate boy-clerk, "exhaustion from consumption" might very well be read as "consumption from exhaustion." What human frame could bear the hours this youth was called upon to endure, pent up in an office night and day? Three months killed him, and the like hardship must injure the health of all who have to endure it. Need we wonder at telegraphic blunders, if instrument clerks are expected to work for such superhuman periods of time? Overwork is an evil against which it is needful to do battle in all directions. Hard work is the common lot, but overwork is a mistake where it is voluntary, and a grievous wrong where it is enforced. Our Government departments must be purged from the blot of working children to death in order to feed the revenue. Surely it cannot be allowed that Morpeth-court, under the direct control of the State, shall reproduce the horrors of a Lancashire factory prior to 1833! History is said sometimes to repeat itself. We hope that the history of this country, in reference to the overwork of the young, is not going to be read backwards. The Telegraph Department offers a fine field for the employment of females and children, and an enlightened Government ought gladly and earnestly to embrace the opportunity of showing how efficiently a vast and complicated system can be worked, while yet the physical and other interests of the employed are treated with the fullest respect and consideration. If the Government cannot do this, how shall it be demanded of those who are engaged in that fierce battle-field of modern life called "competition," where profits must be earned somehow, or the result is ruin?

RAINFALL IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

(*Mechanics' Magazine*, July 22.)

"On the Distribution of Rainfall over the British Isles, in 1870." By G. J. Symons. (London: E. Stanford, 1871.)

INSTRUMENT-MAKERS are, to a certain extent, responsible for the want of intelligent interest displayed by the great bulk of the people in practical meteorology. Seeing that only rich people, who had been subjected to a long and painful process of education, could by any possibility comprehend the nature of various atmospheric conditions, or the meaning of the different instruments which indicated their changes, the apparatus furnished by the makers was mounted in what was considered ornamental frame-work, and made as costly as possible, to gratify the taste of the rich purchaser, and satisfy the ruling passion of the producer. This state of things is rapidly improving; there are makers who turn out instruments of good quality mounted in frames which are not costly and hideous, but cheap, neat, and sufficient. Yet, as a rule, instruments of this sort are bad and dear, as anyone may discover by buying a raingauge for a guinea which will not give such accurate results as a tin can, which any tinker will turn out for a sixpence. It is true, however, that a personal knowledge of changes of temperature and of rainfall may be kept up by almost everybody, and that at a very trifling cost; and as meteorology becomes an interesting and attainable study we are glad to see that Mr. Symons, with unabated energy, keeps up a public interest in at least one important department of observation. In the compass of a hundred and eighty-four pages he not only gives the tabulated amounts of rainfall at fifteen hundred stations in the British Isles, but a large number of special papers, original, and communicated, regarding experiments on gauges differing in size, shape, and position; on the formation of dew, &c. The geographical distribution of rain during 1870 is stated to have been very remarkable though simple—simple because there were only five stations which were above the average—all the others were below it. In England and Wales the deficiency has exceptions only at York and Settle: the amount of variation is considerable, ranging from a small excess of about an inch, or 4 per cent., at the two stations named, to a deficiency of more than 30 per cent. in the southern counties Devon and Cornwall. At some of the Devonshire stations, 1870 was drier than any year in the preceding quarter of a century; in other parts the years 1854 and 1864 only had less rain. "The resemblance between the years 1864 and 1870 is in many respects striking. July 1864 was drier than July 1870; otherwise the monthly falls in the one year would almost answer for the other. This is notably the case with respect to October; but in 1864 the drought ended a week later than in 1870, and the excessive rains (and they were even more striking than those of 1870) occurred farther north, in the vicinity of the Cheviots, instead of in Wales, or along the Pennine Chain. The actual deficiency in England and Wales was 17 per cent. The Scotch returns show that the drought was also felt there, and that the rainfall scarcely exceeded three quarters of the average. In Ireland the deficiency, though sensible, was not quite so great. We, therefore, obtain the following results:—'In England and Wales the rainfall was 17 per cent., in Scotland 22 per cent., in Ireland 14 per cent., in the British Isles 18 per cent., below the average.'"

We must not omit to state that Mr. Symons says, that the Financial Department is the only one in which he is unable to report some progress. "This is very much to be regretted, because it seriously retards many useful enquiries, and leaves me to carry them on single-handed. It is admitted that the work is of national importance; should it not then be assisted by national funds? In this, as in previous years, the expenses are met by subscriptions from a portion of the observers, but funds adequate to provide a qualified assistant, or any remuneration to the editor, are not forthcoming. I fear there will be some difficulty in obtaining a succes-sor to myself on the same terms." Mr. Symons' book is elucidated by thirty maps and other illustrations. It forms a complete manual of the whole subject, and we cordially commend the author's labour for well-merited public support.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WORKMEN.

(*A Series of Letters by M. A. Dunoyer, translated for the 'Scotsman' from the Journal des Economistes for June 1871.*)

LETTER I.—ORGANISATION OF THE SOCIETY.

THE *prolétaires* of Europe (the men who live by wages, as distinguished from those who live upon capital,) have set themselves to form a society distinct from the civil and political society of the various countries over which they are scattered. Whilst the people of these countries, without escaping from the effects of that economic solidarity which extends to all the commercial nations of the globe, remain separated from each other by exact boundaries; and while within these boundaries, each people retains its own physiognomy, its peculiar institutions, its manners, in many points dissimilar, its own designs, often opposed to those of others, its rival passions—in a word, its distinct historic personality—the innumerable groups which constitute the wages-class (*salariat*) of this our old world conspire, unite, and are firmly welded together in a constantly enlarging agglomeration called the *International Association of Workmen*—thus forming, so to speak, a new people, which increases every day. The individuals who compose this infant but growing society may be divided, like states, to borrow the nationalities; but they are held together by one and the same bond. The huge mass which calls itself the *prolétariat* has a strict affinity of interests, and community of illusions, sufferings, resentments, ambitions, hopes, and fears. For them, country is a vain term—an antiquated expression, a relic of a bygone age. It has no meaning except to people of fortune. The city of God was what the early Christians aspired after; the city of man is what these people wish to found, and, by the *universalisation* (it is their own word) of power and property, to remain masters of. Thus is being developed, though the eyes of the Powers and Governments, divided, distracted, and heedless, a hostile nation, compact and homogeneous, which aims at nothing less than to eliminate or to subdue the governing classes of Europe, under pretext of reducing them to a common level.

The *International Association of Workmen*, or more simply, *The International*, has existed for little more than six years. It was founded on the 28th September 1864, at a meeting held in London, at St. Martin's Hall. A Provisional Committee, appointed by the meeting, undertook the duty of framing the statutes of the Association. They agreed that an annual congress should be held, beginning in 1866, which should be composed of delegates of local working men's societies, affiliated, or united with the general society; and that, prior to the meeting of the first congress, the Provisional Committee should act as a general council, directing the business of the entire Association. Such was its commencement; let us now see the results. We find an indication of them, at once summary and precise, in a work published last year at Lyons, under the title of *L' Association Internationale des Travailleurs*, by the author, M. Oscar Testut, appears to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject of which he treats.

There exist at present sections of the *International*, or of workmen's societies directly connected with the Association, in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Turkey, the United States, Holland, and Germany. In France, in addition to the sections of Paris, of Lyons, of Rouen, and of Marseilles, we must reckon those of Lille, Limoges, St. Etienne, Roubaix, Besançon, Vienne, Elbœuf, Aix, La Ciotat, Brest, Le Mans, Fourchambault, Creuzot, Neuville-sur-Saone, Rheims, Cosne, Tourcoing, Saint Quentin, Tournon, Crest, Caen, &c.

In Paris alone, the sections of the *International* form three federative groups—the *Chambre fédérale* of workmen's societies, comprising forty societies; *Caisse fédérative of five centimes*, of which there are twenty; and the *Fédération Parisienne*, which includes twenty-five. Most of the workmen's societies of Paris, in spite of their opposition to many of the International, and make part of one or other of the three intermediate associations, sometimes in corporate groups which admit only workmen of the same trade, sometimes in sections which comprise workmen of different trades. We may cite among the workman's societies of Paris which adhere to the International—the lithographic printers, calico printers, tin-plate workers, machinemakers, scalemakers, bronzers, working jewellers, designers, builders, bookbinders, turners, boltmakers, saddlers, collarmakers, marble-cutters, spigotmakers, tanners, joiners, workers in porcelain, cabinetmakers, shoemakers, carpenters, lacemakers, opticians, clothdressers, clay-miners, stone-cutters, &c.

There exists at Lyons only one federation of sections, but that one, since the first quarter of 1870, embraces thirty trades adhering to the International. We must add that the Lyons federation embraces the section of Saint Etienne, ruled over by the lacemakers and miners.

At Marseilles, in April last year, the federation consisted of twenty-seven societies adhering to the International. . . . At Rouen, the corporations of workmen gave in their adherence to the International one after the other, and have become a very powerful body.

To give a complete enumeration of the branches of the International in France would exhaust the patience of the reader; and still more so to extend the enumeration to the various States of Europe in which the active propaganda of the General Council of London and its agents are now at work. In Belgium alone, the members of sections of the International may be counted by hundreds of thousands. They are divided into six principal groups—the *Fédération ligeoise*, comprising six sections; the *Fédérations de Sections du Centre*, which includes nine: the four *Fédérations du bassins de Charleroi*, amounting together to more than fifty; the *Fédération du Borinage*, which at the end of 1869 already counted more than thirty thousand adherents; the *Fédération des Vallees de la Vesdre*, which includes not less than fifteen sections; the *Fédération bruxelloise*, which comprises all the workmen's societies and corporations of Brussels, except five. Nor is this all. To these federative groups we must add the sections of Bruges, of Antwerp, of Ghent, and of Namer, and about sixty others which we have not included in the above enumeration. In Germany, since September 1868, more than two hundred societies of workmen of the south and centre, representing about fifty thousand members, gave in their adhesion to the International through delegates sent by them to the Congress at Nuremberg, and at present nearly all the German corporations are adherents or affiliated. In Spain they extend to not less than one hundred and eighty-five sections, united in one agglomeration called the *Spanish Federation of the International Association of Workmen*, under the direction of four federal centres. . . . Switzerland extends her hospitality to eighteen foreign sections of the German group, to a Russian section and to an American section, that of New York, and all these correspond directly with the General Council of London. There are besides other fifty-three sections in Switzerland, not to speak of that of Zurich, and the two sections of Bâle-Ville and Bâle-Campagne, which last include three thousand adherents.

I shall not stop to enumerate the sections established in Italy and in Holland, but hasten to those of the United States and of England. My next letter will be devoted to what I have to tell you of the agitation carried on by the workmen of these two countries so different from our own. There, still more than on the continent of Europe, striking facts attest the formidable power of the organised *prolétariat*. The English *trades-unions* are nearly all the allies of the *International*, which again is in correspondence with the American *National Union*; and already, between the workmen of the new and of the old world, a fraternal alliance has been concluded for the total and definitive extirpation of bourgeois *parasitism*.

LETTER II.—THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND UNIONISM IN ENGLAND—PROGRAMME OF THE ASSOCIATION.

. . . I admit freely that, although the International had its origin in London, and although the general council, which directs the entire Association, has its residence there, it was not in England, in the first instance, that the Association made the most